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HONGKONG, MONDAY, JUNE 23, 1919.

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TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail)

GERMAN COUNTER-PROPOSALS.

PARIS, June 15.
Points in the German counter-proposals (which form a document of 60,000 words) previously unmentioned are (1) a demand for the evacuation of the occupied territory six months after the signature of peace (2) a claim for complete freedom of action by Germans abroad (3) the appointment of a German commission to co-operate with the reparations commission whose dictatorial powers Germany refuses to accept because such would be tantamount to a renunciation of sovereignty. Germany further proposes oral negotiations on the subject of reparations and agrees to open the Kiel canal to the traffic of all nations but the international commission is unacceptable unless other straits are similarly treated.

FRENCH HONOUR FOR A. J. BALFOUR.

PARIS, June 14.
Mr. A. J. Balfour, recently appointed an associate member of the Academy of Moral and Political Sciences, had a reception by that body today.

GERMANS AND POLES.

LONDON, June 14.
At the Weimar congress, Herr Noske announced that German troops were being withdrawn from Estonia and Lettland. Two divisions already withdrawn from Courland would be used against the Poles in West Prussia. No German troops were now fighting the Estonians and Letts. All who had joined the Baltic territorialists had lost their German citizenship.

IF GERMANS DON'T SIGN.

PARIS, June 15.
The superior committee for blockade measures met yesterday for final consideration of measures that might be rendered necessary in certain eventualities.

STEAMER DEPARTS FROM INDIA IN DEMAND.

MELBOURNE, June 18.
The P. & O. agency is instructed by the Bombay office not to book passengers for ports beyond India at present, owing to thousands of soldiers and others in India awaiting passages to England.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

PRO BONO PUBLICO.—A very good idea, for which our best thanks. We have asked one of our men to write it up. By the way, shouldn't your pen-name be given a rest? The poor thing is nearly all in with exhaustion.

O. C.—January 28.
Subscriber.—Certainly not. The Bess says you can please yourself about your further patronage, and that those who don't think the China Mail worth the money are not forced to buy it.

AN ADMIRER OF HAIG.—We suppose the good Lord made you also. But why, why, why?

J. & A.—(1) It has already been explained in the China Mail. Spartacus led the proletarian emule that is called the Gladiators' War. Spartacus and other gladiators camped on Vesuvius and defied the Roman authorities for two years. They were joined by slaves and other malcontents.

S.S.T.—You "earnestly ask us to refrain from giving your pending marriage any publicity whatever." Why so fiercely shy about it? It's nothing. However, we respect your wishes.

P.T.—We simply cannot understand the force of your objection. I admit that the China Mail was quite right, but it was too soon to say so. The China Mail is to-day's paper; not a Royal Commission's report.

THIEF AT THE CIRCUS.

HONGKONG is famous for its angling thieves, who use a bamboo pole and a hook to catch what they are after. Bostock's champion caught one of them fishing for a pair of boots on Saturday afternoon, and gave him into custody. The circus may be gone before he gets out again.

SOMETHING DEPENDABLE.

DIARRHOEA is always more or less prevalent during this weather. Be prepared for it. Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy is prompt and effective. It can always be depended upon for sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

V.R.C. NIGHT FETE.

SUCCESSFUL SWIMMING EVENTS.

The V.R.C. held their first of the season night fete on Saturday when H.E. the Governor and party from Government House and a large number of spectators witnessed the events.

The Governor's party included Sir William Rees-Davies, Mr. C. A. D. Melbourne, Captain Hopcraft, "Empress of Japan" and Mr. P. P. J. Webbhouse, A.D.C.

Excepting a little slow-down during the first of the season and the old machinery being a trifle rusty, the programme went off without any hitch.

The energetic people who organized the fete were as follows: Judges—Messrs. A. Silva Netto, A. V. Barros, A. A. Alves, T. Meek, and A. S. Ellis. Starter—Messrs. A. E. S. Alves and A. H. Carroll.

Time Keeper—Messrs. T. Meek, A. A. Alves and J. Lyon; and Mr. H. H. B. Mitchell, Acting Hon. Secretary.

The events were sportingly contested. There was a disappointing response to the invitation for the Army and Navy to compete in a two lengths handicap. Three men competed from the Military; there were no Naval men entered.

The ladies two lengths handicap brought half a dozen into the bath. Mrs. Braga with five seconds' head-start won fairly easily. Miss Bertha Jennings was far and away the best swimmer of the lot but her handicap of 25 seconds was too great. Miss Jennings received an ovation for securing second prize.

The running header resulted in (1) A. V. Hall being awarded first. He shaped best in the dive but did not take the water so well as A. Logan who was placed second. Many thought Logan should have had the verdict. It is true that he had his best effort but did not maintain his excellence in subsequent attempts.

The two lengths handicap for girls was a runaway affair for Miss J. Walker who swam every bit as good a swimmer as the huckster. Miss Walker was the second to enter the water and paddled home the last dozen yards.

The final of the two lengths handicap brought six swimmers into the bath which was too many. The hand-lapping here was a credit to the hand-lappers. The half dozen finished within a few feet. A Logan was in an outside position and was bored. Just as he was making his effort to break through he found somebody in his way and this probably cost him the race. He conceded the winner, G. A. V. Hall who swam well, five seconds.

The two lengths handicap for boys showed there are coming swimmers in the Colony. The fastest swimmer of the lot was young Botelho. Going up the first length he swam wide and during the second length he ran into the side of the bath and then finished second in the centre of the bath. As he started from an outside berth he must have won easily if he had kept a straight course.

The ladies' nomination was a runaway for A. Logan. He was back at the starting point with the object before any other competitor had found one.

Finch's team won the team race. Tatum's getting second place.

An exhibition of high diving was given during some of the intervals at the request of H.E. Mr. Claud Severn.

Following is the list of prize winners:—

2 Lengths handicap, 1, G. A. V. Hall; 2, D. Lyon.

2 Lengths handicap (Army and Navy), 1, C.Q.M. Sergt. Smith, Manchester; Sergeant Strange, R.A.M.C., was second.

2 Lengths handicap, ladies: 1, Mrs. Braga; 2, Miss B. Jennings.

Running header: 1, G. A. V. Hall; 2, A. Logan.

2 Lengths handicap, girls: 1, Miss J. Walker; 2, Miss Ruby Young.

2 Lengths handicap, boys: 1, Master Silva Netto; 2, Master Botelho.

Ladies' Nomination: 1, A. Logan; 2, M. A. Carvalho.

2 Lengths team race: 1, Finch's team (J. O. Finch (Capt.), L. M. Franco, S. A. Marcel, G. A. V. Hall); Tatum's team (R. Tatum (Capt.), A. Logan, J. Soares, A. W. de Rosa) secured second place.

WATER POLO.

The water polo was a match between Whites and Blues. The first half was nearly all in favour of the Whites. Finch was the first to score, beating Musket at close range. Logan scored the second for the Whites on his own. Finch scored the third from a pass by Logan. Half-time the Whites were leading by 8 goals to 0.

REVIEW.

The Russian Diary of an Englishman, by — London: WILLIAM HEINEMANN. 228 p.p., with plates and appendices. 12s. net.

This is an interesting document. It is not a book. It seems to be a bald transcript from a diary kept in Russia from 18 5 to 1917. There is no good writing in it, and nothing very sensational in the form of disclosures. But as the simple notes of an eyewitness of interesting events, it holds the attention. It also gives an intimate and convincing notion of the psychology of the "swells" in time of crisis.

For some time we believed that the "Englishman" of the title was a woman. There are letters to great English ladies that suggest it. The language suggests it, as when we are told that some Ambassador was "adorable." On page 21, "I decided to go to a doctor, and Tamara Platovna Karsavina [premiere danseuse in the ballet] most kindly accompanied me as interpreter. We had to wait an hour, and then, while she held my hand, the doctor shoved things through my nose. However, he was most reassuring, and I already feel better. It was good of her, and I am much touched." [He doesn't say for how much.] [He doesn't say for how much.] [He doesn't say for how much.]

On the next page, "the Empress Marie is disapproving. It is quite disastrous. We both cried into our soup—mine, at least, was warmed up by my tears. Wouldn't you think a woman had written these bits? Later on the evidence looks different, and we picture an elderly busybody, rich, with the entry everywhere, being allowed to meddle in high politics, and even entrusted with information that must on no account be published. He even carries despatches for the Embassy. He was lunching on the roof of the hotel with Karsavina [she wasn't holding his hand this time] when I walked the Grand Duke Dmitri Pavlovich. We spent the whole afternoon together. In one place he mentions Lenin as "the German agent." He is terribly proud about knowing the inside history of the killing of Rasputin, and makes the most of it. On July 21, 1917, he made this entry: "In last night's battle the Bolsheviks, who had collected at the end of the Palace Bridge, were surrounded by Cosacks and cut into small pieces. I had a little piece of Bolshevik brought me later."

The last entry is Oct. 6, 1917: "Aberdeen. Landed at 9 a.m. Delighted to see policemen again. We hope he is still having a good time."

In the second half the Blues did better but in a few seconds Logan made the scores 4-0. Witbell playing back for the Blues came into prominence with a long throw that almost scored, Marcel giving a corner. Witbell followed with another good effort, then Stewart hit the woodwork with the ball. This enabled Tatum to score the first goal for the Blues, 4-1. From a corner Stewart scored the Blues second goal. Finch and Logan got away next and the latter getting close in gave Musket no chance with a hard shot. A penalty was awarded the Blues, Stewart bringing the scores to 5-3. Play was exciting hereabouts and the referee came in for some criticism from the players. M. Carvalho next scored a pretty goal for the Whites putting them further ahead, 6-3. The Blues made the running afterwards. Stewart scored the fourth with several opponents in close attendance. Tatum scored the fifth, and G. Carvalho with a fine left-handed throw scored the sixth and equaliser. The whistle sounded time a second later. Scores:— Whites, 6; Blues, 6.

Teams:— Whites:—J. C. Finch (capt.), A. Logan, D. Lyon, L. M. Franco, M. A. Carvalho, J. H. Soares and S. A. Marcel.

Blues:—J. Stewart (capt.), R. C. Witbell, A. S. Ellis, P. M. Franco, Jr., R. Tatum, G. A. V. Hall and W. B. Musket.

Referee:—C.Q.M. Sergt. Smith, Manchester Regt.

At the conclusion of the events the prizes were presented by Mrs. David Gow.

The following kindly donated prizes for the events: Mrs. R. Carroll, Messrs. A. A. Alves, P. M. L. Soares, Somelch, A. Silva Netto, T. Meek, J. C. Finch, A. H. Carroll, R. H. B. Mitchell and Captain Bentley.

BOWEL COMPLAINT IN CHILDREN.

DURING the summer months mothers should watch for any unnatural looseness of the child's bowels. When given prompt attention at this time serious trouble may be avoided. Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy can always be depended upon. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

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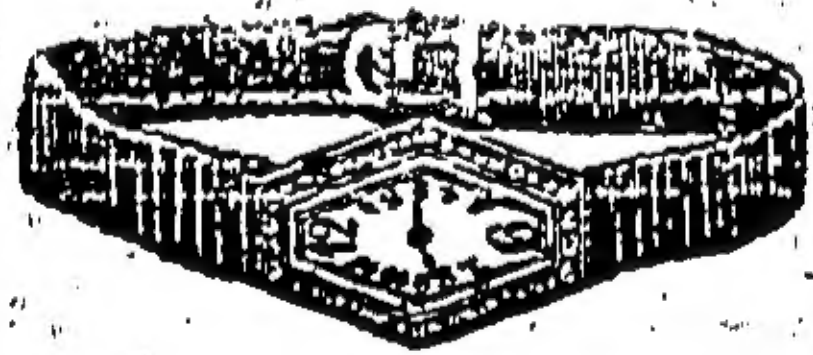
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In Sprinkler Bottles 50 cts. 90 cts. & \$1.75

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PUBLIC AUCTIONS

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

TUESDAY,

June 24, 1919, at 10.30 a.m.,
at Godown Nos. 146 and 147,
Praya East,

A QUANTITY OF

HARDWOOD,

TIMBER,

BOLTS AND NUTS,

&c., &c.

On view day of sale.

Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, June 18, 1919.

(For Account of the Concerned),

TUESDAY,

June 24, 1919, at 2.30 p.m.,
at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,
Des Vaux Road, Corner of
Ice House Street.

One D. B. 12 Bore Hammer

Gun in Case

London Maker

in Good condition.

One Microscope by Beck London

with a large number of specimens.

Also

One Zither Banjo in case.

Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

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Hongkong, June 18, 1919.

(For Account of the Concerned),

TUESDAY,

June 24, 1919, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

USEFUL HOUSEHOLD LINES,

DRAWN WORK, & EMBROIDERIES,

Comprising:—

HOUSEHOLD LINES—Single and

Double Plain and Remstitched Sheets,

Pillow Cases, Double White Satin Quilts,

Linen Damask Serviettes, Glass Cloths,

Bath Towels, Face Towels, &c., &c.

DRAWNWORK—Bedspreads, Pillow

Cases, Tray Cloths, &c., &c.

EMBROIDERIES—Bedspreads, Table

Covers, Tea Cloths, Runners 18 by 42 in.

A few lots of Suit Cases and

Attache Cases.

(All new goods and small lots to suit

purchasers).

Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, June 18, 1919.



PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from H.M.'s NAVAL STORES OFFICE, to sell by Public Auction, ON

WEDNESDAY,

June 25, 1919, at 10.30 a.m., at H.M. Naval Yard, Hongkong.

Submarines C96, C37 and C38,

PARTICULARS: (for each vessel).

Length between perpendiculars

142 ft. 24 in.

Extreme breadth ... 13 ft. 7 in.

Displacement ... 230 tons.

Approximate

Weight.

Steel Hull ... 128 Tons.

Lead Ballast ... 74 "

Concrete Ballast ... 70 "

Metal Fittings (Valves, &c.) 11 cwt.

Three-bladed solid Mangrove

Bronze Propeller and Steel

Tail Shaft ... 1 No.

Also

Two large Floating Fenders and a

number of Oak L. B. Casks.

Terms and Conditions of Sale may be

had on application to the Auctioneers.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

By Appointment Auctioneers to the

Admiralty.

Hongkong, June 18, 1919.

WANT ADVERTISEMENTS

25 WORDS 3 INSERTIONS, \$1. PREPAID.

Each additional 5 words 4 Cents.

WANTED.

ENGINEER FOR LOCAL WORKS.

Thorough shop training in mechanical engineering and experience in charge of steam plant essential. Apply Box No. 1119 to "CHINA MAIL."

TO LET.

TO BE LET FURNISHED, from 1st July, No. 7 Mountain View, The Peak. Apply to W. L. PATTERSON, GILMAN & CO., LTD., 84, Des Vaux Road, Central.

TO LET.

TO LET—NEW HOUSES in Nathan Road, Kowloon, No. 14 Second and Ground Floors.

5 ROOMED-HOUSE

First and Ground Floors, No. 16 Rose Terrace. Light and Airy, Electric Light & Bell installation, excellent sanitary fittings and arrangements including Water Closets. Enamelled Baths (European Style).

TERMS MODERATE.

Apply to—LAI HIN MAN, Manager, Tong Wa Building Agency, No. 43A Queen's Road East, Hongkong, or No. 10 Nathan Road, Kowloon.

TO LET.

TO LET—No. 103 The Peak, 6 ROOMED HOUSE at the Peak. Apply to PERCY SMITH, SPM & FLEMING.

TO LET—A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

Furnished for 12 months No. 87 The Peak (No. 1 Stewarts Terrace) containing 3 Bedrooms and bathrooms, hot and cold water, Drying room, Dining room, Drawing room, sitting room and usual offices and servants' quarters, also large garden. Possession 15th July.

Apply to—HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD., Alexandra Buildings, Hongkong, June 17, 1919.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE.

ON and after 1st JULY NEXT, the hours of business will be as follows:—

GENERAL STORE
WINE DEPARTMENT
and WAREHOUSE

8.30 a.m. to 6 p.m.
Saturdays 8.30 a.m. to 1 p.m.

DISPENSING
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(including Saturdays).
Sundays 10 a.m. to 1.30 p.m.
6 p.m. to 7.30 p.m.

Such Public Holidays as are observed by us, same hours as on Sundays.

No Medicines can be obtained after closing hours, as above.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

Hongkong, June 5, 1919.

LONG HING & CO., PHOTO SUPPLIES, Kodaks and Kodak Films, &c., &c. DEVELOPING & PRINTING A SPECIALTY. No. 17, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

KEEN COMPETITION.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN. Please notice The Breezy Garage is giving Special quotations with the latest and newest design CARS ON HIRE for the coming season. CHANDLER HUDSON SUPER SIX 7 passengers \$8.00 per Hour. OAKLANDS 5 " 6.00 " " Wipe patrons never go wrong once they decide to patronize us. Weekly or monthly trips can be arranged at the Office.

OUR MOTTO

Drink less patent medicine and take more motoring. Just landed a large stock of Goodyear and Goodrich Tyres and Tubes at lowest prices. Sizes 24 x 4 and 32 x 4. Please Ring, Write or Call

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PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

TUESDAY,

June 24, 1919, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

TEAKWOOD AND BLACKWOOD FURNITURE, BRASS AND BRASS-MOUNTED DOUBLE AND TWIN BEDSTEADS, CURTAINS, CARPETS, &c., &c.

Comprising:—

Chesterfield Sofas, Arm-chairs

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Tables, One Upholstered Suite, Bedroom

Furniture, comprising Teakwood Twin

Bedsteads, large and small Wardrobes,

Dressing Tables, Washstands, &c.,

Wagons, Extension Dining Tables and

Chairs, &c., Dinner Services, Crockery,

and Glass Ware, Cooking Stoves,

Cutlery, &c. Bath Room Utensils,

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Blackwood Fire Screens, Side Tables,

Chairs, Cabinets, Pictures and Oil

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Also

Two Pianos (good tone) and Electric

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(Full Particulars from Catalogue).

Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

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Hongkong, June 18, 1919.

INTIMATIONS.

VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

NOTICE.

THE Business hitherto conducted by the above Pharmacy at 32, Queen's Road Central, has been transferred to A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD., the Hongkong Dispensary, who have taken over the Stocks, Proprietary Medicines and Prescription Books. Customers requiring prescriptions repeated will be able to get them dispensed at the Hongkong Dispensary. F. W. STAPLETON, Manager.

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THE "SHELL" TRANSPORT AND TRADING COMPANY, LTD.

PROPOSED INCREASE OF CAPITAL APPROVED.

An extraordinary general meeting of the "Shell" Transport and Trading Co., Ltd., was held on April 24 at Winchester House, Old Broad Street, St. Marcus Samuel, Esq., the Chairman of the company, presiding. The Secretary (Mr. E. A. Smith-Barrow) read the notice convening the meeting, which stated that the subjoined resolution was to be proposed:—That the capital of the company be increased to £23,000,000 by the creation of 8,000,000 additional ordinary shares of £1 each; and that the board be authorized to issue such shares at such times and upon such terms and conditions and for such consideration as they may from time to time determine.

The Chairman—Ladies and gentlemen—Is it your pleasure to take the minutes of the last meeting as read? Then, ladies and gentlemen, in submitting to you the resolution to increase the capital of the company to £23,000,000 sterling, raising the authorised number of the ordinary shares from 12,000,000 to 20,000,000, it is desirable that I should explain to you some of the reasons for this measure. It has been a question of principle to your directors that the equilibrium of finance as between the "Shell" and the Royal Dutch companies should be maintained, and at the present moment the "Shell" Company's resources are below their ratio. As might have been anticipated in a business of the magnitude of the "Shell" group, constant capital requirements are confronting the directors. To instance only a few. The Asiatic Petroleum Company has increased its capital by £2,000,000 sterling, and last, but by no means least, the "Shell" Marketing Company has, since the termination of the war, paid up its capital of £3,000,000 sterling.

FINANCERS OF THE GROUP. I hope that our shareholders follow the narrative which I have given them from time to time as to the position of the finances of this group as a whole, and, if so, they will certainly realise that, so large were these that there would have been no actual necessity to increase the parent company's funds were it not for the fact that so great an asset is financial strength in such group that I say, unhesitatingly, we can never have too much liquid money.

It has been wrongly surmised that the object of the raising of the capital of the "Shell" Company was to provide funds for the purchase of the Mexican Eagle shares. It is not so. These funds have been provided by the middle companies, and the amount which will ultimately have to be found by the "Shell" Company, so far as the purchase of the shares goes, is unimportant. Not so, however, are the sums required for the full development of our Mexican interests. Here, again, I must refer to previous statements—namely, that we had enormous potential production in that country, and, whilst we appreciate the motives which induced Lord Cowdray to part with the pre-dominant influence in the company which his genius had created, we agree with the wisdom of the step which he took as being one which will ultimately greatly benefit the outside shareholders in the Mexican Eagle Company, for I am only repeating his own sentiments when I say that a much greater future is secured to them under "Shell" management than would have been possible to the company as a separate entity.

A GREAT ASSET. The knowledge that the production of the "Shell" group and that of the Mexican Eagle are interchangeable is a great asset to both companies, owing to the necessity of entering into engagements for the furnishing of great and ever-increasing supplies of liquid fuel. The power of entering into such engagements and the security furnished to users of oil as fuel or for internal combustion engines are greatly strengthened by the fact that the "Shell" Company's production, in almost every field in which they are operating, shows substantial and gratifying growth, and they alone, among all oil companies, are able to furnish from their own production supplies at centres so wide apart as Mexico and Egypt, Borneo and California. The production of oil in Borneo is at the present moment the largest: the history of the company, and this is of great importance, seeing its adjacency to India and the peculiar adaptability of the kerosene produced from that crude for the Indian market. This is not the occasion for going into your company's operations or the results at great length. Your directors are always most desirous of taking the shareholders into their confidence to the fullest extent possible, compatible with the interests of the company.

THE ISSUE OF THE NEW SHARES. Before proposing the formal resolution (to which the great majority of the shareholders have already expressed their agreement), I must inform you that the issue to be made for the purposes which I have already indicated to you will be to shareholders at par, but, pending the result of certain negotiations, we can-

not at present say whether it will be in the proportion of one share in two or one share in three. The decision of your directors upon this point will be announced as soon as possible, but it is not intended to issue the shares until the declaration of the final dividend for the year 1918, so that the shareholders may, if they so choose, apply their dividends towards the cost of taking up their new shares. I should be misleading you were I to allow you to suppose that the company are in any immediate need for funds. They still hold their original £1,000,000 sterling in the Five per Cent. War Loan and £1,200,000 in War Bonds. I now formally move the resolution which the secretary has read, and I will ask Mr. Mitchell to be kind enough to second it.

Mr. W. Foot Mitchell seconded the resolution, which was at once unanimously carried, and the proceedings then terminated.

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

The following is a list of unclaimed telegrams lying at the office of the Great Northern Telegraph Co., Ltd., at Hongkong, June 20, 1919:—

From	Address
Shanghai	Hullingsien Chunghuan
Amoy	Wanhsien
Amoy	Mrs. Lee c/o Chankuan
San Francisco	Yeechong
Shanghai	Yuan Hengchingtai Hing-chingtai Hingchong
Shanghai	Yuetang
Yamatokaki	Katohsaka c/o Yommal
Shanghai	Yeh Fiee
Amoy	Yeh Fiee
Shanghai	Yungang Chungway
Shanghai	Yuehsinglong Yeecklee
Shanghai	Wen-chiang
Peking	Admiral Roden Gunboat
Shanghai	General Alava
Shanghai	Liang Fohin Wang
Kobe	Iverett
Osaka	Kanjo Monotani S.S.
Yokohama	Maru
Yara	Mullie Hongkong Hotel
Hankow	Yahsang
Shanghai	Iamkwankai

T. KRING, Acting Superintendent.

List of Unclaimed Telegrams lying in the E. E. Telegraph Office at Hongkong, June 18, 1919:—

From	Address
Brands Station Hotel	Sorabala
Kowloon	Sorabala
Palit (2)	New York
Phitwell	Haiphong
Fret delwood	Bonville
Griffiths	Melbourne
Ukang Marika	Amoy
Mara Anchorage	Kaung
Pigrem	Sorabala (re-transmitted from Singapore)
Pinnas	Waltveden
Shinkawa	London
Stewart Elliot	Liverpool
Torlef Ahlsand c/o Norge	Bombay
Wesselnk	Amoy

J. K. GIBSON, Superintendent.

THE SECRET OF THEIR WEAKNESS.

What Filled Nervous Women Should Do To Get Strong.

Many women, mothers who have the care of children, girls who work and come home tired every night, and are society women who have an endless round of duties and little time for rest and relaxation, find that their colour fades, their nerves become easily irritable, and they seem going into a decline that it is very difficult to arrest and correct. The doctors may call this nervous debility or neurasthenia, or may ascribe it to an anemic condition, but the symptoms are very much the same in the majority of cases.

There is usually pallor of the face and lips, a tendency towards shortness of breath, the patient notices that she tires more easily than formerly and there is often loss of

WATSON'S PRICKLY HEAT LOTION AND POWDER

are certain cures for Prickly Heat. Can be used either in conjunction or separately.

They will also be found invaluable for preventing and relieving Sunburn, Freckles and all Skin Irritations.

Prepared only by

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,
Hongkong Dispensary.
TELEPHONE No. 16.

Powell Ltd
TELEPHONE 346

JUST ARRIVED
SMART
AMERICAN
BATHING SUITS
IN PRETTY COLOURS
FOR LADIES
Sizes 36 to 48.
FOR
BOYS & GIRLS
IN
all Sizes.

BIRTHS.

FRITZSCHE.—On June 15, at Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. C. Fritzsch, a son.

IRONSIDE.—On June 14, at Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Ironside, a son.

The China Mail.

TRUTH, JUSTICE, PUBLIC SERVICE.

HONGKONG, MONDAY, JUNE 23, 1919.

M. P. FOR HONGKONG.

Sir John Anderson, who is bearded and wise, has ventured to suggest that the system under which important Crown Colonies have no other representative or voice in Parliament than that of the Colonial Secretary of State is out of date and will have to be altered. He ought to know, if anybody should. Sir John governed the Straits Settlements, and has been since pulling strings at the Colonial office. He says the present system is not "as powerful and influential as it ought to be." He notes that colonies like ours are taxed for imperial purposes, but they have no representation of their own choice, and until they have, "the kingdom will never hear openly of what they would wish to say or suggest or ask for themselves." This is a handsome admission for an ex-Governor to make, and the London and China Express says the suggestion would be fittingly taken up by such bodies as the Royal Colonial Institute, the China Association (Hongkong branch) and the Straits Settlements Association. That is just the difficulty. These bodies (or two thirds of them) have been accustomed in the past to pose as representing the Crown Colonies concerned, and to volunteer their version of what the Colony would "wish to say or suggest or ask." If they are encouraged to take up this suggestion, which is one that really should be acted upon, they will want to nominate the Member later on, and we will not be much better off. How should we select our Member when we are allowed one? By a plebiscite of adult citizens? We can picture the scorn and contempt and annoyance with which a proposal to this effect would be received. Then if not so, how? By that enlightened corps the Justices of the Peace? We suppose Barkis would be willing, but what about the People, the majority? By the Legislative Council? Or nominated by the Governor? Our M.P. must be elected. The House of Commons could not include a not-

elect member. Would he be elected as the unofficial members of the Legislative Council are elected? Again Barkis would be more than willing, but would it do? We think not. Petitions to Parliament against the views of our own representative therein would look very odd, and they would be sometimes forthcoming in such a case. So you see, while it is very easy and obvious and right to say that Sir John Anderson's proposal is a good one, it is easier to assent to it than to think of a method of giving it effect. We must find out how the parliamentary representatives of the French Colonies are chosen. Can anyone tell us? Sir John described them as "independent," which they wouldn't be if elected by the sort of "wire-pullers" we have. So far as we can see at present, when the thing comes off we must have a wider suffrage than we have now. We will have to have Primrose Leagues, Liberal Associations, Conservative Clubs, and an I.L.P., and rival candidates and lots of fun. Should Hongkong decide to send a Labour Member, the China Mail can be coaxed into naming the man, providing Hongkong is willing to make up the difference between £400 a year and his present income.

COCONUT SHIES.

Truth is never more than relative, and the point of view should always be taken into account. Watch the busy proprietor of a coconut shy, and you might say there was never a more pleasurable case. He sets up his carefully painted dummies, only to have them shied at by louts with pennies to pay. That the oftener they are knocked down the better he likes it, and that he is in reality to be envied, is another point of view, and nearer the truth of the matter. The presentation of ideas in a newspaper should be a parallel case, and between the prosperous proprietor of the coconut shy and the successful publisher there should be no appreciable difference. Three balls a penny, gents. Three balls a penny.

If taking into account the point of view, especially as applied to ideas, has it ever occurred to you that the first point of view is egotism? The average man (which includes the average journalist) like the proud parents of a first baby. He thinks his ideas are of value because it is he who happens to have them. The root cause of all fanaticism is egotism. Education that does not go far enough is manure for it. Herbert Spencer saw that. The world is full of injustice and unfairness, and always will be, and the thought that in the case of the proletariat it would be better to let the inevitable resentment smoulder inarticulately at the plough tail was

bound to occur. Some of our politicians in the same way have doubted the benefit of so much education in India. It is possible to regard the decay of superstitious religion in the same way. It held the wretches in order. We approach, gropingly, the point. The crown of education is the cultivation of the sense of humour. The humour of our soldiers in the war has been remarked on. It may be noted at once that it is that humour which saves our country from Bolshevism. The Russians take themselves very seriously. Their belated education (checked and thwarted by authority) has established the habit of earnest propaganda. Nothing is more cruel than habit, for when a man has once taught himself to attitude before the distorted mirror of his own self-importance, nothing can save him from becoming a crank. It is too late to educate him further. He is beyond the stage where humour can come to his rescue. We are quite serious in suggesting that the crown of education is the development of that humour which prevents a man from taking himself seriously, that humour which makes it possible for him to express ideas as the cocky man sets up his dummies. Martyrs and Bolsheviks are merely incompletely educated persons, who betray their egotism while they sincerely believe that they suffer for the truth. The opinion of the average man is for the average man the true opinion, the truth, because it is his. The conclusion seems to set a moral value on the cynical, the insincere, and the frivolous, and will probably be hotly denied by good men. We can best maintain its truth, therefore, by refusing to stand up for it. It is our own, but we do not take it seriously. Thus in paradox and in practice we establish the precept. We send our little pig to the slaughterer in order to save its bacon.

A DANGEROUS DEMONSTRATION.

During the Shanghai disorders a policeman killed a man. At the inquest a British official said he was "entirely justified," which is probably correct. He also said: "I trust that this and other unfortunate incidents will serve as a warning to all classes of the community of the dangers that lurk in such demonstrations as we have recently witnessed, for such occasions are invariably utilized by the looter class—and I refer not only to the plying looters of our streets but also to the political looters of every description who infest these Settlements—to further their own nefarious ends, with the inevitable result of the effusion of blood." The error of this was emphasized by the newspaper headline, "The Danger of Demonstrations." Any sort of a human congregation has its dangers. The British official's argument has no more force than a warning not to go to bed, because so many people have died there. As a practical policy of deterrence, revolver bullets would be more solid arguments than such orations. The police have to fire in the air, it seems, even when their own lives are in danger. This isn't fair to them. Why be so squeamish over the lives of rioters and so reckless in attacking the liberty of the subject? The British official puzzles us continually.

JURORS' GRIEVANCE.

Read our note to-day on "Coconut Shies," and say if it is matter for wonder that we should think it never matters much what the China Mail says. Hard words break no bones, and good advice is wasted. To-day the jury men were in attendance at ten, the hour for which they were summoned. The case started at 10.30. The jury men who were not wanted were released at 10.45, about 40 minutes later than they might have been, had proper consideration been shown toward them.

CORRESPONDENCE.

EXCELLENT RESULT OF EXCELLENT SHOW.

[To the Editor of the "CHINA MAIL."]

9, Queen's Gardens, Hongkong. June 23, 1919.

Dear Sir,—As a result of the pantomime "Aladdin" the sum of \$1,176.05 has been handed over to the Naval and Dockyard Branch of the Ministering Children's League.

Yours faithfully,
N. NEIGHBOUR.

CHAMBERLAIN'S PAIN BALM.

A touch of rheumatism, or a twinge of neuralgia, whatever the trouble is, Chamberlain's Pain Balm drives away the pain at once and cures the complaint quickly. First application gives relief. When a bottle of it is kept in the house the pain of burns and scalds may be promptly relieved, and swellings promptly reduced. In fact, for the household it is just such an embolism as every family should be provided with. For sale by All Chemists and Storekeepers.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

To-day's dollar is worth 3s. 6 7/16d.

To-day's return shows four cases of plague.

The C. M. s.s. "China" is due here at 4 p.m. to-morrow.

Yesterday the time ball, at Kowloon, fell ten seconds too late on account of electrical defects.

The Kowloon Bowling Green Club tennis team have withdrawn from the Hongkong Tennis League.

The "Chuen On" arrived from Hoihow yesterday evening with 4,000 odd packages of cargo and 221 live pigs for Hongkong.

The "West Cajoot" one of the American Shipping Board's new vessels, arrived here at 7.30 on Saturday evening.

Two new engines ordered from America from the Hongkong Fire Brigade arrived by the s.s. "West Cajoot" on Saturday.

Artificer Eng. C. R. Barter, R.N., was appointed to H.M.S. "Espiegle" one of the ships for the China Squadron, on April 22.

The "Fuku Maru," a Japanese coaler brought 6,057 tons of coal this morning from Milke, consigned to the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

The "Haiyang" (Capt. W. Passag) from Penang June 14, arrived this morning with 1,000 tons of general cargo consigned to the China Siam Co.

Staff Sgt. F. B. Wain, R.A.O.C. of the local garrison has been appointed to the command of the Sailors and Soldiers' Home, Arsenal Street.

Crowded houses were the order at Nostock's Circus during the weekend. The Company has a wonderful show and is having an extremely successful season.

The "Shinfoo," "Teau," "West Cajoot," "Kaho," "Fushiki Maru," "Loongsang," "Fuku Maru" and "Teuce," "Haiyang," are late shipping arrivals.

The Indo-China "Loongsang" (Capt. Leask) left Manila June 20, and arrived here at 7.30 this morning with 1,980 tons of general cargo and 135 bags of mail for Hongkong.

One of Messrs. Lowe, Bingham and Matthews staff, Lieut. E. F. Hardman, M.G.C. who has been a prisoner in German hands has returned to the Shanghai office of his firm.

A thief put three notes, one of \$5 and two of \$1, in his mouth. When caught, his mouth was opened, and the \$5 note recovered, but the rascal swallowed the others. He has six weeks in which to digest them.

A Chinese was remanded this morning on an application from Mr. G. R. Haywood, on a charge of illicit possession of 70 taels of opium valued at over \$3,000. Mr. Haywood (defending) applied for bail but was refused.

The Hon. Sergio Osmeña, speaker of the Philippine Assembly who arrived in the Colony on the 16th inst., on board U. S. Transport "Merritt" on a pleasure trip, returned to Manila on Friday after paying visits to Canton and Macao.

Its advisable to have an up-to-date directory on your desk. A little paragraph in the China Mail the other day described Mr. N. L. Ralston as a partner in Messrs. Lewis and Ralston whereas Mr. Ralston is the proprietor of the firm which publishes the well-known "China Directory."

Yesterday afternoon, the funeral took place of a Portuguese lad named Souza, the only son of Mr. Souza of the Star Ferry Company. The boy's demise was attributed to a chill caught last week. The interment took place at the Happy Valley and was well-attended. Many beautiful floral tributes were received.

The Yokohama Specie Bank for the half-year to December 31, had gross profits for the half-year, including 3,104,002 yen forward, of 78,868,015 yen, and the net profit 6,421,563 yen. The directors propose that 700,000 yen be added to the reserve fund (1,000,000 yen last year), and recommend a dividend at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum, as previously announced, carrying forward 3,201,563 yen.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.

Mr. A. F. Raven had in his household a servant-boy who occasionally augmented his salary beyond a legitimate amount by "extras." On Saturday he sold two stove covers belonging to his master to a marine hawk, an old customer of his, as a result of which he was fined \$5. His colleague in crime was fined \$10.

SHANGHAI SHARE-BROKERS' ASSOCIATION.

INTERESTING JUDGEMENT.

An important case was decided on June 16 when Judge Sir Haviland de Saumarez delivered judgment in the case of the Shanghai Share-brokers' Association v. Mr. J. A. Almeida, in which the defendant was alleged to have procured the misapplication, and misapplied securities of the plaintiff association by placing the same *ultra vires* the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the plaintiff company, in the possession and control of P. J. Almeida, then a member of the Association for his personal use. The plaintiffs also claimed that Tls. 1,500 of the funds of the company had also been dealt with in a like manner. The defendant was at the time Chairman of the Association and it was claimed that in acting as he had he had committed a breach of trust.

The Judge said: The facts are simple enough though it is not altogether easy to apply the law to them.

On the 20th December, 1919, the three monthly settlement of the plaintiff association had to be made. On the 19th Mr. D'Almeida, a member, informed the defendant that he would probably be unable to make his settlement. The defendant told him it was a matter between him and his creditors and that he had better go to the "Room" occupied by the Association and get them together and see what could be done. Mr. D'Almeida was known to the defendant as an honourable man and that he was so has been confirmed by more than one of the plaintiffs' witnesses. A little later, apparently realizing the improbability of these people helping themselves, he telephoned to Almeida at the room to ask what they had done, the answer was that they had done nothing and were waiting for him to come and help them. And there, sure enough, he found them sitting helplessly round a table. He reminded them that "if they did not get a move on they would be in the soup." Nothing occurred to any of them, but the defendant thought of something and said "what if someone were to find some securities?" a suggestion which was received with acclamation. Now it may well be asked why the defendant should help these men and why they should expect help of him. He was certainly under no obligation to do so, but he was and had been for some time chairman of the plaintiff Association, and he seems to have helped it before and to have exerted himself for the good of the members in their business from time to time. I have no doubt that for his intervention on this occasion Mr. D'Almeida would have defaulted on the next day, and that there would have been a good deal of trouble for him, for it is certain that no other member of the Association would have effected anything.

Well, the defendant's idea was to use some securities of the Association to raise money to meet the difficulty, and he went off to get legal advice. It had occurred to him that the rules and articles of the Association would allow this use of the funds. These rules are as follows:—
3(b) to promote and protect the interests of its members in their dealings as stock and share brokers.
6. The income and property of the Association whencesoever derived shall be applied solely towards the promotion of the objects of the Association as set forth in this Memorandum of Association:—
Now I think that this opinion of his was a very natural one and there is a good deal to be said for it; but Mr. McNeill, his present counsel, gave him in writing a clear opinion that that was not the case. The opinion then suggested that if such a step was in the view of the committee absolutely essential to the existence of the Association they should obtain the approval of all members or as many as possible and get an indemnity signed by them against all consequences of applying the securities as proposed. Armed with this the defendant returned, got the secretary and with him a list of securities and proceeded to get his committee together; all four members then in Shanghai were at hand, only one who was in Hongkong was absent. One of them, Mr. Meyer, was interested in Almeida's settlement besides the defendant, to the nature of whose interest I shall have to return.

At this meeting were also present four other members who were in the room, as it was thought desirable to have the support of as many as possible. A full minute was taken of the meeting by the secretary, Mr. Marques, a Portuguese gentleman, with a good knowledge of English, and they were subsequently signed by the defendant as chairman and the secretary. They do not seem to have been confirmed. There is one thing perfectly clear and that is that the only way to raise money to prevent Almeida's default was by pledging the securities of the Association. Mr. Joseph, it is true, offered to subscribe Tls. 500 and Mr. Burr to contribute some securities worth about Tls. 2,000, against which perhaps Tls. 1,000 could have been borrowed. No one else supported Mr. Joseph's very reasonable pro-

posal that money should be found by members. Finding he had no support Mr. Joseph seems to have tacitly acquiesced in the wish of the majority of those present. The securities of the Association were accordingly handed to Almeida for the purpose of his raising money on them sufficient to meet his liabilities. Owing to the good offices of Mr. Vida, another member, this was done and the securities were handed by Almeida to him, and he has them safe in his bank. Owing to the fact that the committee for the current year has not yet been elected, the newspapers to say that they are not negotiable they cannot be dealt with, but there is not the least justification for the suggestion that it was in fact necessary for the Association to protect their property in this way. The next day, the 20th, a letter indemnifying the director was signed by all the members except a Mr. Fredericks and apparently one other.

There is one other fact which is of great importance, namely, that money was exceedingly tight in Shanghai at this time; and it is very improbable that but for Mr. Vida's timely assistance it would have been possible to raise the sum of Tls. 6,500 on the Association securities, which seem to have been worth less than Tls. 9,000. To put Almeida's settlement through Tls. 8,000 were wanted and the remaining Tls. 1,500 were raised by using a sum in cash belonging to the Association which was awaiting investment. It is as well to emphasize the fact that these arrangements had to be made in great haste if the settlement was to go through.

I now come to the meeting; from the minutes it appears that the defendant's motives in making the suggestion that the Association should use the securities was that "as the failure of the member in question to meet his obligations would reflect on the good name and credit of the other members and the confidence of the public would have in the Association as a body of sharebrokers, he thought it expedient that steps should be taken to safeguard the interests of the association"; and later "as a body the Association must see the settlement through with the least possible harm to itself and to all its members." I have not the least hesitation in finding that this was the sole motive of the defendant. It has been suggested that as it was his interest that the settlement should go through he was consciously or unconsciously regarding his own interests. I don't think this idea entered any one's head until it was put there by Mr. Fredericks. He has been very active in the case and from his demeanour it is pretty clear that he has been actuated by animosity to the defendant throughout. In view of the attack on the defendant's honesty of purpose I had better refer shortly to the contention as to his interest, which is that, if Mr. Almeida failed, the defendant would have had to go into the market to find shares which Almeida could not deliver and that he would have to pay the market rate, which about this time ruled a good deal higher than it did when he bought. The defendant's answer is that there were no prices on the settlement day; that if on the top of a failure he had to pick up shares he could probably have got them at a much better figure than that suggested as the market rate, that in any case he could have borrowed the shares wanted and that in the end it was improbable that he would have been a loser to any considerable extent. I have no doubt that this is a fair view of his position, though perhaps a somewhat sanguine one.

The next suggestion is that the defendant improperly concealed or mistated the purport of Mr. McNeill's opinion and led those present to think that it was legal to use the funds of the Association in the way proposed. Although it does not appear on the minutes the evidence is quite clear that he read the opinion, and that he handed it round for members to read for themselves. Great reliance has been put upon the minutes, which on a cursory reading seem to bear out this view. But it is pointed out that the fact that there was an indemnity required sufficiently emphasized the principal fact that the directors were acting *ultra vires*, and that the meaning of the minutes though not clear is that though it was illegal to use the securities as proposed, the Association could still so use its own property if the members consented and would indemnify the directors. When pressed as to why he signed them in their ambiguous form the defendant said that they were only brought to him for signature after the new year, when he was no longer a member of the Association, and that at that time he thought the whole affair was understood and arranged; he also pointed to the fact that though Mr. Marques was a pretty good English scholar it could not be expected that his minutes would be clear as they would be if kept by an Englishman.

There remains the question, which has been contested more strongly than any other, whether there was any real need to use the securities in respect of so small a default as Tls. 8,000. It was argued there were better ways; but in so far as they consisted in raising money without

securities among the members they are disposed of by the bare fact that the members would not find the money, even if they had it in a liquid form. It was suggested that there was a duty on the chairman to find out who was interested, the extent of their interest and then rate them for the purposes of contribution. I don't agree, but if such a proposition had been put forward besides being open to the same objection that there was no means of compelling payment, there was the fatal argument of the danger of delay, and I would point out that it would have been open to the Association which now makes this suggestion to have had this same rating at leisure after the settlement and then collected enough to redeem the securities. No! the whole conduct of these men points to the accuracy of the defendant's opinion that there was no money to be got out of any of them. If, then, there was no help was it worth while to use the funds of the Association; and that depends first on whether the default of one member, even to the extent of Tls. 8,000 would have been a serious matter to so many of the members as to affect the existence of the Association. I have seen most of the members in the witness-box and I have heard what they have had to say. I have also the opinion of more than one that the crisis would have been very severe; bearing in mind the facts as to the scarcity of money generally and in particular, as it would seem, in the pockets of the members I think the defendant's view of the state of affairs was pretty accurate. Whatever might be his view as to the usefulness of the Association it was his duty to do his best to save it; this he did, but in their method, he and his brother directors, who were present, acted *ultra vires*.

Under these circumstances the Association has brought this action against the defendant for damages for breach of trust. The only defence which I have to consider is a claim by the defendant to be relieved under section 258 of the Hongkong Companies Ordinance 1911, which is identical with the corresponding section of the Companies Act, from liability for his breach of trust on the ground that he acted honestly and reasonably and that he ought fairly to be excused. It seems clear that each case has to be dealt with on its own facts, and for that reason I have had to consider those of the present case at length, though I do not pretend to have dealt with all the minute contentions of the plaintiffs. Of the honesty of the defendant I have absolutely no doubt. Whether he acted reasonably is another matter and has to be weighed in another scale. It is a matter of appreciation of facts and it is a question as to whether the defendant has judged them rightly. I have dealt with the different aspects of the case as they emerged in my statement of the facts and I have come to the conclusion that the action of the committee was reasonable.

The defendant is therefore entitled to the relief asked unless for some other reason he ought not to be relieved. There are three reasons given, that he misrepresented the position to the members with reference to the meaning of the legal opinion and the safety of the pledged securities, that he failed to look after the interests of the Association after the securities had been handed over, and that he left the plaintiffs in the lurch by retiring from membership on December 31.

Taking the three in reverse order, the withdrawal from the Association was no new idea of the defendant. Ought he then to have embarked on this loan if he was not going to carry the business through? I cannot see why he was not entitled to leave the matter in the hands of his successors in office. His own term would in any event have come to an end on the election of a new committee in the new year and he left nothing uncompleted which could not have been completed by his successors equally well as by himself. All that he undertook to have done in the minutes was done before the end of the year, and the refusal of Almeida to sign the documents presented to him was not expected. He had the letter of the 24th December written and from his knowledge of Almeida, as to whose character and honesty some of the plaintiffs' witnesses agree with him, there was no reason to expect that he would not fulfil his promises to redeem and restore to the plaintiffs the securities they had lent him. Indeed, there is no evidence that this will not be done. Finally there are several Portuguese members of the Association and they were in a better position to influence Almeida through his Consul than the defendant would have been, yet they have done nothing. It seems fatuous to reproach the defendant for neglecting to do in a week what they have not attempted to do in six months. These considerations seem to me also to answer the second objection of the plaintiffs. The first I shall dispose of by saying what I think to be the true story of these happenings.

When we are told that there are about sixty stockbrokers carrying on business in Shanghai and that taking them as a whole those belonging to this Association, eighteen in number, seem to have been at the wrong end of their profession, it is not difficult to believe that they would now and

(Continued on Page 6.)

SHANGHAI SHARE-BROKERS' ASSOCIATION.

(Continued from Page 4.)

again have difficulties with their settlements, nor that once one of them failed it would be likely that others would be involved. I have seen most of them in the box and with few exceptions they did not look like men able to help themselves. They, in their difficulties on this occasion as on others, turned to the plaintiff and eagerly grasped his proffered solution of the situation. That he put the matter fully before the meeting I have no doubt, but that the legal position was not understood, if indeed it was not, to be attributed to their anxiety to be rid of their immediate difficulties. The position of the others who signed the indemnity the next day is not clear, but I have little doubt that those who were in the room on the morning of the 20th were cognisant of the whole matter and that the thing uppermost in their mind was to get the money and put the settlement through. There were about ten in the room, considerably more than half of those engaged in active business. Notwithstanding the unanimity of the members 16 out of 18 who signed the indemnity, Mr. Fredericks was hostile to the arrangement from the start and, as he was entitled to do, at once entered a protest. There is no evidence as to the time when this member began to exert the influence which he seems to have had in the Association in 1919, probably from the time of the defendant's resignation from membership, but whether prompted by him or not the plaintiffs by their letter of 5th January began to try to fix the whole responsibility for handing over the funds on the defendant. He answered their letter on the 7th setting forth his view, which I have as a fact held to be the correct one, of the situation. The Association, from which others had by this time resigned, did little to help itself, but seems to have determined to place the whole of its burden on the shoulders of the defendant; as it seems to me a mean return for his efforts on behalf of the members. On March 11 the plaintiffs issued the writ for the action, thinking no doubt that difficulties of jurisdiction would hamper their Court that they would get their securities back without any expense to themselves. It soon appeared that the defendant was going to fight and to insist on the members honouring the indemnity they had given him. There were those, notably Mr. Meyer, who were ready to honour their bond, but it seems that the defendant's attitude so upset the minds of many who signed that their recollection as to what happened has become peculiarly obscured. The general effect of their evidence upon me was that it was given very much more with an eye to the indemnity which they might be called on to honour than with regard to the fact of the case.

There is nothing in the conduct of the defendant which will prevent the Court saying that he ought to be relieved, and I shall make the order for which he asks me.

Mr. Wright applied for the general costs of the action, Mr. Wilkinson opposing.

His Lordship did not consider there was any sufficient ground to deprive the defendant of his costs and decided accordingly, the question of the costs of the other parties joined in the action being left over for mention at a subsequent date.

GREEK OPIUM SMUGGLER.
FINED \$2,000.

Gerassimos Thisapis, a Greek subject, arrested on board the French boat *Nera* with 34 lbs. of raw opium valued at \$408 made his re-appearance before Mr. R. O. Hutchison this morning on a charge of illicit possession. Defendant admitted the charge, and Chief Revenue Officer Wilden informed the Magistrate that they got wind of the affair through accused trying to effect a sale of the opium the night previous to his arrest.

Fined \$2,000 or six months.

Mr. Tsamtsakopoulos obliged the Court by acting as interpreter.

CORONATION ANNIVERSARY.

Coronation Day is being celebrated officially to-day in a quiet way. King George V was crowned June 22, 1911. Yesterday being Sunday, salutes were not fired but to-day a Royal Salute of 21 guns was fired from H.M.S. "Tamar" and the Saluting Battery.

The British and Japanese warships in harbour "dressed" in honour of the occasion.

SPORTING GUNS ARE DIFFERENT.

A Chinese passenger on board the *Nanking* from America was charged with the possession of a sporting gun and 196 cartridges. Mr. J. H. Gardiner appearing for accused pleaded for leniency. He was fined \$100.

LAUNCH COLLISION.

"DUST IN HIS EYE."

An enquiry was held this morning to enquire into a collision on June 20, between the steam launch H.O.1 and K.6.

Dr. Keyt who was on board the H.O.1 was present at the enquiry. Lau King, master of the H.O.1 testified that the K.6 would have struck his launch had he not gone to the rescue. As it was, by going to the rescue, his launch was struck by K.6.

Lau King, master of K.6, Kowloon Dock launch, said he got some dust in his eye and he put his launch astern as soon as he saw H.O.1. Dr. Keyt asked if witness was on the launch at the time.

Witness said yes.

Dr. Keyt said his coxswain told him the coxswain of K.6 was not at the wheel.

The coxswain of H.O.1 said that the coxswain of K.6 was on the stern and when the collision occurred ran up to his wheel.

Coxswain of K.6 denied that he was not at the wheel.

Dr. Keyt said he was on board. They were in the fairway when the K.6 coming from the direction of Blake Pier struck the H.O.1 on the port bow.

Mr. Thompson who investigated the case for the Harbour Master, found that the coxswain of K.6 failed to observe the rule of the road and suspended his certificate for two months. He also ordered that the defaulting coxswain be re-examined before his certificate is restored.

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PEACE SIGNED?

It has been persistently rumoured in Hongkong since yesterday morning that the Peace Treaty has been signed.

This is going strong in the French community, though no source is stated. They say that the German delegates "saved face" by refusing to sign, and that a change of Government was arranged and the Treaty signed. The French Consul had no official news about it.

At the Colonial Secretariat they had no news yet.

The local Bulletin had a story probably based on the rumour.

The information does not expire until 7 to-night, and allowing for difference in time, we should not hear in the ordinary way until tomorrow afternoon, even if the news came through promptly.

THE MANSLAUGHTER CASE.

DESCRIBED AS "QUACK."

Hearing was resumed before Mr. J. O. Hutchison this afternoon in the case in which Lau King Nam, described as physician, was charged with the manslaughter of a Chinese girl of two years in 112 Reclamation Street.

His Worship addressing Mr. P. W. Golding (who appeared for the defence) said that defendant was described in the charge as a "quack" doctor, and he thought that was not fair to the accused.

Mr. Golding said that certain criticisms were expressed by some of the members of the Government that he had adopted two defences. He was not trying to run two defences.

The case proceeded.

JAPANESE WARSHIPS IN PORT.

There arrived in harbour this morning from Singapore the Japanese cruiser "Idzumo" (Capt. K. Masuda), and the torpedo destroyers "Momo" (Capt. T. Ikeda), "Yamagi" (Capt. M. Yamamoto), "Kashiwa" (Capt. K. Nyematsu) and "Ninoki" (Capt. K. Yeguchi). These warships which are under the command of Rear Admiral K. Sato, are returning to Japan after two and a half years' war service in European waters. The destroyers which are under the direct command of Commander T. Kawai have done valuable war services, each having at least one enemy submarine to its credit.

Soon after eleven o'clock this morning, Rear Admiral Sato landed at Blake Pier where he was met by a guard of honour from the Manchester Regiment. Mr. Possonby Fane received the Admiral and together they motored to Government House. The Admiral also visited the General and the Commodore in the course of the day. The fleet sails for Japan on the 25th inst.

Aviary, dog kennel, gramophone and records, Halphong rickshaw "cushion tyres," all electric fittings and shades, a number of pots of plants.

Also
A Piano by Challen & Sons "in splendid condition".

On view from Tuesday the 1st July at noon.

Catalogues will be issued.

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers,
Hongkong, June 23, 1919.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL BANK, LTD.

IN view of a resolution adopted by the Board of Directors at a Meeting held 21st June, 1919, the Bank is in the charge of the Manager, Mr. J. USANG LY. The resolution reads:—

"It was resolved that in order to carry out the new policy of the Board to assume more active control the President be requested to refrain from exercising his usual powers of active administration of the Bank pending the revision of the Articles of Association by an Extraordinary and Special Meeting of the Shareholders the date for which Meetings are to be decided later."

By Order of the Board,
J. N. CHOY,
Secretary.

23 June, 1919.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

FRIDAY,
June 27, 1919, at 2.30 p.m.,
at their Sales Rooms, No. 2,
Des Vaux Road, Corner of
Ice House Street,
Household Furniture,
Sundry Goods, &c., &c.
(Removed to Sales Rooms for
Convenience of sale),
Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers,
Hongkong, June 23, 1919.

(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

WEDNESDAY,
July 2, 1919, at 2.30 p.m.,
at No. 44, Nathan Road, (Kowloon,
above "The Kowloon Dispensary")
THE WHOLE OF THE
Sundry Household Furniture,
&c., &c., &c.

contained therein
Consisting of:—
Massive carved blackwood centre
table, jardiniere, stools and cabinet,
Chesterfield sofa and chairs, pictures
and engravings, glassware and crockery,
dinner service "blue and gold," 4-fold
Japanese screen.

Teakwood dining table and chairs,
China cabinet, sideboard and dinner
wagon, Axminster carpets and rug,
(and a number of lots of good Chinese
Porcelain). Bedroom suite of fumed
teakwood comprising—double wardrobe
"bevelled mirror" chest-of-drawers,
dressing table and washstand, and a
large double teakwood bed with two
mattresses, cooking utensils,
&c., &c., &c.

Also
Aviary, dog kennel, gramophone and
records, Halphong rickshaw "cushion
tyres," all electric fittings and shades,
a number of pots of plants.

On view from Tuesday the 1st July
at noon.

Catalogues will be issued.

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers,
Hongkong, June 23, 1919.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on

TUESDAY, June 24, 1919,
commencing at 11 a.m.,
at Hol's Wharf, Kowloon,
43 drums Chinese Soda,
9 cases Hydrocarbons,
and afterwards at 3 p.m.

at No. 50 Godown of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd.,
Kowloon,
133 drums Caustic Soda.

Terms:—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, June 23, 1919.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

THURSDAY, June 26, 1919,
commencing at 11 a.m.,
at the premises lately occupied by
the Victoria Dispensary No. 32 Queen's
Road Central.

A Quantity of Shop Fittings
Also
1 Iron Safe & Stand,
4 Electric table fans.
Terms:—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, June 24, 1919.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

SATURDAY, June 28, 1919,
commencing at 11 a.m.,
at No. 23 Cameron Villas, Kowloon,
A Large Quantity of Valuable
Household Furniture,
(Full Particulars from Catalogue).
On view from Friday, the 27th
inst.

Terms:—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, June 23, 1919.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

MONDAY, June 30, 1919,
commencing at 11 a.m.,
at No. 2 Austin Avenue, Kowloon,
A Quantity of
Valuable Household Furniture,
(Full Particulars from Catalogue).
On view from Sunday, the 29th inst.

Terms:—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, June 23, 1919.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
FROM EUROPE AND STRAITS.

THE Company's Steamship
"KITANO MARU,"
having arrived from the above Ports,
Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed
that their Goods are being landed and
placed at their risk in the Hongkong
AND KOWLOON WHARF AND GODOWN CO.'S
Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment
will be sorted out mark by mark and
delivery can be obtained as soon as the
Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be carried on unless
instructions are given to the contrary
before Noon, To-day.

Goods not cleared by June 30,
1919, will be subject to rent.

Damaged packages must be left in the
Godowns for examination by the Consignee's
and the Co.'s representatives at an appointed
hour on TUESDAY and FRIDAY.

All claims must be presented within
ten days of the steamer's arrival
here, after which date they cannot be
recognized. No claims will be admitted
after the goods have left the Godowns.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Agents.
Hongkong, June 23, 1919.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

STRUTHERS AND DIXON INC.
American s.s. "WESTCAJOOT."

THE above steamer having arrived,
signees of Cargo are hereby notified
that all the Cargo will be landed
at their risk into the hazardous and/or
extra-hazardous Godowns of the
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and
Godown Co., Ltd. when delivery may
be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 29th June,
will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged
packages are to be left in the Godown
where they will be examined at 10 A.M.,
on WEDNESDAY the 25th June, by
Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.

Claims against the Steamer must be
presented in writing within 10 days
after the arrival of the Steamer, otherwise
they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected
by the undersigned in any case what-
ever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned
by the undersigned.

GEO. GRIMBLE & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, June 23, 1919.

NOTICES.

Fresh Arrivals
PER S.S. VENEZUELA.

Bologna Sausage, for Breakfast	60 c. per tin.
Asparagus Tips, Mammoth White	60 c. "
Asparagus, Giant White	60 c. "
Ripe Olives	25 c. 40 c. "
Stewed Prunes	20 c. 25 c. "
Gooseberries, in No. 2 tins	60 c. "
Fruit Salad	1 " 35 c. "
Spinach	2 " 30 c. "
Caviare	75 c. \$1.27 "
Cod Fish Shred	30 c. "
Oysters	30 c. "
Tuna Fish	40 c. "
Devilled Ham, UNDERWOODS	35 c. "
Vienna Style Sausage	25 c. "
Luncheon Sausage	25 c. "
Jordon Almonds	\$1.40 per lb.
Almond Nuts, Paper Shell	50 c. "
Walnuts	60 c. "
Brazil Nuts	60 c. "
Macaroni, Vermicelli, Spaghetti	25 c. per pkt.

And heaps of other nice things too
numerous to put in this small list.

Lane, Crawford & Co.

NEW
COLUMBIA
DANCE
RECORDS.

(IN STRICT TEMPO)

JUST RECEIVED.

THE ANDERSON MUSIC COY. LTD.
16, DES VEAUX ROAD. TEL. 1322.

THE EDISON-DICK



DUPLICATOR

INSPECTION INVITED

MUSTARD & CO.,

4, DES VEAUX ROAD CENTRAL. TELEPHONE 1186.

AGENTS IN FOOSHOW, AMOY, SWATOW and CANTON?
BRITISH AMERICAN TOBACCO CO.

For Constipation, Liver Disorders and Biliary Complaints

AQUAPERIA.
BRITISH
APERTMENT
MINERAL WATER.

BOTTLED AT
HARROGATE SPRING, ENGLAND.

FOR SALE AT THE COLONIAL DISPENSARY.
14, Queen's Road, Central. Telephone No. 1877.

BURGOYNES Pty., Ltd.

SPECIALLY SELECTED
BURGUNDY.WINE GROWERS TO
H. M. THE KING.

Note the Great Reduction in Price:
Burgundy Reserve per case 1 doz. Quarts duty paid \$20.
" 2 doz. Pints " \$21.

SOLE AGENTS:

GANDE, PRICE & CO., LTD.,
WINE MERCHANTS.

Tel. No. 135. 6, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL.

TO-NIGHT!
at 5.15

The Picture that is sheer Delight

at

The Little House that shows the Big Pictures

in other words

"MICKEY"

at

THE CORONET

HUMOUR-PATHOS-LOVE-ADVENTURE

They are all in this fine picture; and Mabel Normand is "MICKEY," the most
delightful Tomboy you ever saw in real Life or on the Screen. It is a picture you
cannot see once.

Prices of Admission \$1 and 60 Cts. to both performances.

Children half-price at 5.15 p.m.

Booking (for 9.15 p.m.) at ROBINSON'S

TO-NIGHT!!
at 9.15

SHIP NO

P. & O.-BRITISH INDIA & APCAR LINES

(COMPANIES incorporated in ENGLAND)
MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES
TO
STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST
INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA, RED
SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, &c.

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong about	Due Marseilles about	Due London about
NAGATA MALTA	21st August 14th September	23rd September 7th October	2nd October 16th October

BOMBAY via STRAITS & COLOMBO.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong about	Due Bombay about
DUNERA	7th July	25th July

CALCUTTA via STRAITS and RANGOON.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong about	Due Calcutta about
JAPAN	24th June	13th August

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong about	Due Shanghai and Kobe about
JAPAN DUNERA	24th June	13th August

Tickets Interchangeable.
P. & O. Australian Tickets are interchangeable with the New Zealand
Shipping Co. (via Panama) or by Orient Company.
Passengers may travel by P. & O. Company's steamers between Singapore and
Calcutta or Madras in the section P. & O. Ticket Singapore to Colombo.
WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.
Steamers and sailing dates are liable to be altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES
Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents
regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents
or advice.
Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the
Company and the Company's Surveyors Messrs Goddard and Douglas, at 10 a.m.
on Mondays and Thursdays. All claims must be presented within ten days of the
steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No claims will
be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.
For further information, Messrs. P. & O. Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents.

23, Des Vaux Road Central, HONGKONG.

E. HING & CO.

LARGE STOCK OF SHIPBUILDING MATERIALS,
viz. Steel Ship Plates, Angles and Bars.
Also Shipchandlery Articles.

Telephone No. 1118. 25, Wing Woo Street, Central.

N. Y. K.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

SEATTLE & VICTORIA via Keelung, Shanghai & Japan ports.
Cargo to Overland Points (S. S. in connection with Great Northern, Northern
Pacific, and Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railways).

FUSHIMA MARU ... Sunday, 22nd June, at 11 a.m.
KATORI MARU (calling Manila) ... Sunday, 13th July, at 11 a.m.

LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Penang, Colombo,
Suez & Port Said.

TAMBA MARU ... Friday, 27th June, at Noon.
MISHIMA MARU ... Friday, 11th July, at Noon.

MELBOURNE & SYDNEY via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday
Island, Townsville & Brisbane.

TANGO MARU ... Wednesday, 25th June, at 11 a.m.
NIKKO MARU ... Wednesday, 23rd July, at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK & HAVANA via Kobe, Yokohama, Muroran,
San Francisco, Panama & Colon.

TOYAMA MARU ... Tuesday, 16th July.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO via Singapore.

SHINYU MARU ... Beginning of July.
TENSIN MARU ... Middle of July.

CALCUTTA & RANGOON via Singapore & Penang.

RANGOON MARU ... Saturday, 28th June.
CALCUTTA MARU ... Saturday, 19th July.

JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

AKI MARU ... Saturday, 19th July, at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

KITANO MARU ... Tuesday, 24th June, at 11 a.m.
SHIMBU MARU ... Saturday, 28th June.
INABA MARU ... Friday, 11th July, at 11 a.m.

EXTRA SERVICES (Marseilles, Liverpool, Antwerp, South
American ports via Cape, etc).

For further information apply to—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

S. YASUDA, Manager.

Telephone Nos. 292 & 293.

THE KWONG HIP LUNG CO., LTD.

(NOW RECONSTRUCTED).

ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS, BOILER-MAKERS, BRASS and IRON
FOUNDRIES. All work done in this establishment is guaranteed. We have
over thirty years' experience. We own two slipways and can accommodate any craft
of 200 feet long.
Town Office: 48, Connaught Road Central, Hongkong. Telephone No. 259.
Shipyard: 18, Kowloon, Hongkong. Telephone No. 9.
Estimates furnished on application.
WONG PING WA, Manager.
Hongkong, April 1, 1912.

Y. K. K.

YAMASHITA KISEN KAISHA.

(THE YAMASHITA STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

NANYO MARU No. 1

NANYO MARU No. 2

NANYO MARU No. 3

SODEGAURA MARU.

KYODO MARU No. 13

TAMON MARU No. 1

ASOSAN MARU.

CHELAN MARU.

KUMAKATA MARU.

For Particulars Please Apply to—

M. KOBAYASHI, Agent.

Tel. No. 140 & 155.

Top Floor, King's Building.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

"KOREA MARU."

STEAMER ARRIVED FROM

SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU,

JAPAN PORTS, Wednesday

June 18.

Consignees of cargo are hereby notified

to present their bills of lading for counter-

signature, and take immediate delivery

from alongside steamer or the Company's

godown, where all cargo impeding im-

mediate discharge will be landed at

consignees' risk.

Storage will be assessed on

cargo remaining undelivered on and

after Wednesday, June 25.

All broken, chafed and damaged pack-

ages will be landed into the Company's

godown, where same will be examined on

Wednesday, June 25, at 10 a.m.

No claims will be recognized after the

goods have left the steamer or godown and

none will be entertained if presented

later than three weeks after arrival

of steamer.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be

accepted.

T. DAIGO,

Manager.

Hongkong, June 18, 1919.

KWONG SANG & CO.

17, 18 & 19 Connaught Road Central.

Ship-Chandlery, Metal and

Coal Merchants, Sailmakers,

Provisioners, Contractors, Riggers and

Stewards, Engineers, etc.

Estimates on application.

Tel. Office 1354 and 1355.

Godown 785.

TAIYO & CO.

(JAPANESE)

BOOTS AND SHOES

MADE TO ORDER

No. 34, Wyndham St.

A KWAI & CO.

18 & 19 Connaught Road Central, HONGKONG.

"NAVY CONTRACTORS"

Ship-Chandlery, Coal Merchants,

Sail-Makers, General Storekeepers

AND

Soap and Soda Manufacturers.

Cable Add. "AKWAI" Tel. No. 1288.

Columbia

Dry Batteries

When Your Engine Stops

When family auto, truck, tractor, or motor

boat comes up and loses its spark, it is then that

you realize the advisability of carrying an extra

set of Columbians.

Columbians put the spark of life into en-

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CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

ALLIED FORGERY.

The June Criminal Sessions were re-opened before the chief Justice—(Sir William Rees Davies, K.C.) in the Supreme Court this morning when a Chinese named Wong Wai Nam was charged with forgery on two separate dates (1) forgery on April 22, of a receipt for \$350 purported to have been signed by one Yau Hoon Lap and (2) forgery on June 19 of a receipt for \$417.83 also purported to have been signed by the said Yau Hoon Lap.

The prisoner pleaded "not guilty." The Acting Attorney General, the Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., prosecuted while the Hon. Mr. C. G. Alabaster, O.B.E. (instructed by Mr. Lewis) appeared for the prisoner.

The following were on the Jury: Messrs. D. Reichelmann, F.A. Choppard, F. Rapp, A. W. Tape, C. Stuart, W. J. Roberts and J. H. Fidgeon.

Outlining the case for the Crown, Mr. Pollock said the prisoner was charged with forgery on two counts. (1) that he on April 22 did forge the name of one Hoon Lap alias Yau Hoon Lap on a receipt for \$350, and (2) forgery on June 19 of a receipt for \$417.18 purporting to bear the signature of the said Hoon Lap alias Yau Hoon Lap. Counsel said he would call a witness who would say that the signature on both the receipts was not his and that they were forgeries. Under section 49 (1) of the Forgery Ordinance 1865, said Counsel, although the prosecution may not prove the handwriting on the receipts to be the prisoner's, he would, nevertheless, be liable to punishment as principal in the forgery.

Continuing, Counsel said the case concerned two closely connected Chinese firms, viz. the Wah Cheong Long firm of Hongkong, of which the prisoner is not only a partner but also manager, and accountant, and the Wai Loong firm of Canton. The forgeries complained of are the outcome of certain transactions which took place between the said firms. Evidence, said Counsel, will show that the prisoner made false entries in the books of the Hongkong firm (Wah Cheong Long) and made it appear that on the dates mentioned in the charge, the Wah Cheong Long firm bought goods from the Canton firm (Wai Loong) to the amount of \$350 and \$417.83. It might be mentioned, said Counsel, that the transactions were alleged by the prisoner to have been made in 1918, whereas witnesses for the Crown would prove that no business was transacted by the firms on either of the dates entered in the books or on any other date in 1918. In support of his story, said Counsel, the prisoner produced to the Hongkong firm two receipts purported to have been signed by Hoon Lap alias Yau Hoon Lap, a member of the Canton firm. In short, the prisoner made false entries in the books of the Hongkong firm and also produced a book purporting to belong to the Canton firm in which an employee of the firm is supposed to have made entries acknowledging the receipt of the sums of money alleged to have been owed by the Hongkong firm.

Replying to a question by his Lordship, Counsel said that the Crown's case was that the prisoner made it appear that in his capacity as manager, he had dispersed the money on behalf of the Hongkong firm, when in fact no such debt had ever been incurred by the firm. Evidence was then entered into and the case proceeded.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

The N.Y.K. s.s. *Tengo Maru* (Australian Line) left Nagasaki for this port on the 20th June, and is expected here on the 24th June.

The C.M.S.S. Co.'s s.s. *China* arrives in Hongkong tomorrow afternoon, June 24.

The C.P.O.S. Co.'s s.s. *Empress of Asia* arrived at Yokohama on June 21, and is due at Vancouver on June 26.

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Further information may be obtained at the Company's Office, Hotel Macao, or from Messrs. T. & S. Cook & Son, Booking Agents, Hongkong.

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EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

PARIS STRIKERS.

PARIS, June 14th.
A beginning has been made in the settlement of the strikes. The petrol-refiners have met their employers and have agreed to resume work.

Paris, June 15th.
A Havas message says:—
The full service of tram cars, trains, and subways is working again this morning, as the result of the settlement of the strike.

It seems certain that all French coal mines will be idle from to-day, Parliament having refused to accept an eight-hour day, without exception. The miners also want salaries ranging from 21 to 25 francs daily.

PARIS, June 14th.
The strike agitation in the Paris district is decreasing. An early resumption of work is expected.

The Railwaymen's Federation repudiated the Extremists' political agitation. On the other hand, a grave crisis has arisen as regards the miners, who are resolved to commence a general strike on June 15th. Owing to dissatisfaction at the interpretation of the eight-hour day in the Government Bill, they rejected the Labour Minister's offer to apply it before it is adopted by the Senate.

It is feared that the Inter-Union Trust, which is an enlarged form of the English Labour Triple Alliance, will call a sympathetic strike.

The Chamber passed a vote of confidence in the Government by 240 votes to 191, on the proposed interpretation regarding its measures in the event of a coal strike.

LABOUR UNREST IN ITALY.

Rome, June 14th.
Industrial unrest has led to demonstrations in Genoa. Hundreds have been arrested. Banks and business houses are closed. The trams are not running.

Rome, June 14th.
The strike continues at Genoa, but there has been no disorder.
Shops were wrecked at Spezia yesterday as a protest against the dearth of food.

Spezia is quiet to-day.
Most of the workmen in Turin struck work to-day, in commemoration of Rosa Luxemburg's funeral.

A strike at Milan, as a protest against the action of the authorities at Genoa and Spezia, collapsed this afternoon.

ESTHONIANS.

STOCKHOLM, June 15th.
The Estonian Legation denies that the island of Oesel is to be a British naval base.

STOCKHOLM, June 15th.
An Estonian communication states that the garrison at Fort Krasnaya have mutinied against the Bolsheviks.
The fort was captured by volunteer troops on June 13th.

HELINGSFORS, June 15th.
The batteries at Kronstad and seven warships from Kronstad shelled Krasnaya Gorka during the mutiny, and are still shelling it.

U.S. SHIPBUILDING.

PARIS, June 14th.
The American Shipping Board has informed the French Government of its readiness to sanction the placing of an order for 500,000 tons of shipping, with the transfer of the design of the ship to the French Government and ship-owners.
Negotiations are proceeding for the release of 200,000 tons of shipping which the United States requisitioned last year, ten months after the French had placed their orders.

THE L.O.N.

LORD ROBERT CECIL TALKS SENSE.

WASHINGTON, June 14th.
A conference of Democratic Senators has decided to endeavour to prevent a vote on Senator Knox's resolution.

At a demonstration at the Albert Hall, speaking about the League of Nations, Lord Robert Cecil said that the League was not intended to be a finished product. He hoped that when experience revealed practical defects, changes would be unhesitatingly made.

The League did not make frontiers unalterable, but required that alterations be made by discussion, not by force.

He refused the objection that the League diminished national sovereignty, and asked whoever heard of a man entering into partnership, yet claiming complete freedom of action in the partnership of affairs.

He agreed that Germany must be included, but we were entitled to require that she should undergo a certain reformation, proving that she was finished with the past. He saw no reason why the novice should expect a few months.

There was some disorder at this stage. Continuing, he said that the same broad tests should be applied to Russia. The League must be a fundamental principle of British policy. The Treaty must be judged by its principles.

CRICKET.

LONDON, June 14th.
Yorkshire beat Warwickshire by an innings and 65 runs.

Derbyshire beat Northamptonshire by nine wickets.

Hampshire beat Surrey by six wickets. Essex beat Sussex by six wickets.

Leicestershire beat Gloucestershire by four wickets, but were entitled to require that she should undergo a certain reformation, proving that she was finished with the past. He saw no reason why the novice should expect a few months.

The Australians defeated Lancashire by an innings and 157 runs.
The Oxford University v. M.C.C. match was drawn.

ZEBRUGGE RE-OPENED.

OSIEN, June 14th.
The port of Zeebrugge was ceremoniously re-opened this morning.

HOLLAND WON'T HELP ANOTHER BLOCKADE.

THIS MEANS THAT SHE HAS BEEN ASKED TO ABANDON HER NEUTRALITY.

PARIS, June 15th.
The Dutch Government has announced its inability to acquiesce in the Allied request to Holland to co-operate in the blockade of Germany, in the event of Germany's refusal to sign the Peace Treaty.

PUBLICATIONS PROMISED.

LONDON, June 14th.
Reuter learns that the following dates of the publication of the peace documents may be expected, namely:—Summary of the German Notes on the terms, on June 15th; the Allied reply, on June 17th; and the full Peace treaty, on June 18th or 19th, or the earliest practicable date after that.

FOCH RECALLED.

PARIS, June 15th.
A Havas message says:—
Marshal Foch has just arrived at the Inter-Allied Field Headquarters at Luxembourg. He has been recalled to Paris by M. Clemenceau to attend the announcement by the Germans as to whether they intend to sign the Treaty or break the Armistice to-morrow.

PUERILE PRUSSIAN.

COPENHAGEN, June 15th.
A telegram from Berlin, dated June 15th, states that there was a remarkable Monarchist demonstration at Grandenz in West Prussia.

Volunteer troops marched to the monument of William the First, which was garlanded with white bands, played the Imperial flag and portraits of the Kaiser.

Forwards states that the aim of the officers in East Prussia is to overthrow the Government. The first collision with the Poles will be the signal for a revolt.

BRITISH AIRMEN CROSS ATLANTIC.

ST. JOHN'S, June 14th.
The Vickers-Vimy Rolle-Royce machine, piloted by Captain Alcock, R.A.F., and navigated by Lieutenant Brown, crossed the trans-Atlantic flight at 4:13 p.m. (Greenwich time).

ST. JOHN'S, June 14th.
The Vickers machine climbed slowly, owing to the heavy load she was carrying. She left the coast at a height of 1,000 feet, with the breeze behind her. She was out of sight in seven minutes.

The airmen, before leaving, said they expected to make 140 miles an hour while the breeze held and hoped to land on the Irish Coast in eighteen hours.

ST. JOHN'S, June 15th.
The Vickers machine has been six hours out. No news has been received.

LONDON, June 15th.
It is officially stated that the Vickers machine landed on the Coast of Galway at 5:40 o'clock this morning.

LONDON, June 15th.
The Air Ministry announced that the Vickers-Vimy machine arrived at Clifden, in Galway, shortly before ten this morning after a sixteen-hour flight.

The landing was very difficult owing to the bumpiness of the ground.
Capt. Alcock said that they were tired of being alone in the fog and drizzle. They sometimes discovered that they were flying upside down.

A wireless propeller blew off soon after they left St. John's, and they were much hampered by strong signals not intended for them.

Both airmen are well and in good spirits.

15th JUNE.

LONDON, June 15th.
Capt. Alcock interviewed, said that the exact time of the flight was 15 hours, 57 minutes. Though the wind was favourable, the weather was the worst imaginable, and they mostly flew between clouds and thick banks of fog.

They hardly saw the sky or the sea. They climbed to 11,000 feet without emerging from the clouds and descended to 300 feet, but the fog still was dense. They found that the speed indicator was not working, and the position became momentarily alarming.

Continuing, he said:—
"We did some comic stunts, such as looping the loop, and had no sense of the horizon. The weather was rough and bumpy, and the wind blowing hard right down to the water. The sleet froze the radiator shutters and the machine became covered with ice for four hours.

"The sleet chewed bits from our faces, but otherwise we did not suffer from cold or exhaustion. We drank coffee and ate and ate sandwiches and chocolate. We had no idea of our whereabouts 14 hours before we saw land. We only used two-thirds of our petrol supply."

Capt. Alcock is of the opinion that the Trans-Atlantic flight should be done by a flying boat.

The King heard the news when he was leaving church at Windsor, and immediately telegraphed his congratulations to Capt. Alcock.

LONDON, June 15th.
It is stated that Capt. Alcock hopes to fly to London to-morrow. Lt. Brown, who is travelling by train, is due at the Metropolis on Tuesday morning. Both are fatigued, but in the highest spirits.

The Vickers machine is said to be unable to rise, its present site, being unsuitable.

Major-General Seely, General Trenchard, and Brigadier-General Sykes have sent their warmest congratulations to the airmen. General Trenchard telegraphed on behalf of the Air Council and the members of the Air Force.

TRAINED BY FRENCHMAN.

PARIS, June 15th.
A Havas message says:—
Captain Alcock, who has made the flight across the Atlantic, was trained by a Frenchman on a French machine.

He is only one of many pilots in France who owe a debt to France for their early training.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

BOLSHEVIST WAR.

STOCKHOLM, June 14th.
A telegram from Petrograd states that the Commander-in-Chief and M. Trotsky are adopting drastic measures to cope with the wholesale desertions from the Red Army.

LONDON, June 14th.
Reuter learns officially from a Czechoslovak source that when the Magyar Bolsheviks assumed power, they began a very violent Bolshevist agitation in Slovakia and Transylvania, supplying arms and money to agents with a view to fomenting a revolt.

The Rumanians answered with an incursion beyond the demarcation line. The Czechoslovaks, however, observed the line in spite of continual attacks by the Magyars.

Subsequently, the Rumanians, at the request of the Allies, stopped their successful advance, which might have resulted in the capture of Budapest, and the overthrow of Bolshevism. This enabled the Magyars to concentrate all their forces against the Czechs, who had no intention of fighting the Magyars, and possessed only insufficient forces to Slovakia to defend the country, a considerable portion of which the Magyars occupied.

Thanks to the measures of the Czechoslovak Government, Magyar advance appears to have been stopped.

The attacks, however, revealed the dangerous character of the Magyar Bolsheviks, who are feverishly organising Soviet armies.

The fact that the Magyars attacked most vehemently in the north-eastern part of Slovakia proved their intention to break through into Ukraine and join the Russian Bolsheviks.

GERMANS AND POLES.

PARIS, June 14th.
A Havas message says:—
Germany having tried to prevent the Polish troops from passing through her territory, Marshal Foch has sent an ultimatum to her, with a view to preventing any interruption.

PARIS, June 15th.
A Havas message says:—
More than 70,000 men, 500 field pieces, 80 heavy guns, and 150 tanks, provided with French equipment, have already been sent into Poland.

THE ROMANTIC COUNTESS.

ARRESTED AGAIN.

LONDON, June 14th.
Countess Markievicz has been arrested in Dublin.

(Countess Markievicz was the only woman elected to the present Parliament, but, following the example of the other Sinn Féiners, she has not taken her seat.)

She was elected member for St. Patrick's, getting 7,335 votes, while her opponent, Mr. J. Kelly (Independent Nationalist), obtained 3,722 and 312 votes respectively.

RICHEST DUKE'S DIVORCE CASE.

LONDON, June 14th.
The Duchess of Westminster has lodged a petition for divorce. The Duke is defending the action.

(The Hon. Hugh Richard Arthur Grosvenor, Duke of Westminster, was born in March 1878. He married, in 1900, Countess of Westminster, youngest daughter of the late Mr. W. G. Cowley, West. He has two daughters. The Duke owns about 30,000 acres in Cheshire and 800 acres in London.)

BRITISH LOAN CAMPAIGN.

KING'S APPEAL.

LONDON, June 14th.
The "Victory Loan" campaign is being waged vigorously throughout the country. Hearings are everywhere abuzz with posters. Banks are being decorated.

An educational campaign has been inaugurated in the form of speeches by Members of Parliament everywhere. Open air talks on the Loan will be included in the educational campaign now proceeding.

As an indication of the popularity of the Loan among all classes, it may be stated that the publication of the prospectus was the signal for a bombardment of the Banks by City firms, while the Post Office, through which applications for small allotments are being made, is already receiving an extraordinarily large number of applications.

The prospectus was cordially welcomed on the Stock Exchange, and although the price of some securities fell slightly in the face of the attractive aspects of the new loan, it is generally considered that the funding operation of the new issue will eventually have a favourable effect on other securities.

In view of the free spending by the Government during the war, great satisfaction is expressed that, apart from the amount required for a bombardment of the Banks by City firms, while the Post Office, through which applications for small allotments are being made, is already receiving an extraordinarily large number of applications.

The King has issued an appeal to the nation in connection with the "Victory Loan." H.M. says:—

"Whereas throughout the war I appealed to my people to unite for victory, I now urge them to another common effort in order to set peace upon a sure and sound basis. I ask them to co-operate in making the 'Victory Loan' a national success."

"After years of conflict, peace is now, by the blessing of God, in prospect. The time of transition bears with it problems calling for the same patriotic endeavour as before, and a like spirit of sacrifice."

"The security of my realm and the prosperity of my people can only be maintained by the fabric of both rests on solid financial foundations. To establish these foundations, the great 'Victory Loan' is now being launched, and once again I call on my people for their unstinted support."

"It is thus that we who live may fitly merit the debt due to those who gave their lives in the cause of freedom, and it is thus too that we may render our selves faithful trustees of that future of peace and safety for which I earnestly pray."

U.S. AND TIN.

WASHINGTON, June 16th.
The Government has re-imposed import restrictions on tin, with effect from July 1st.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

HONGKONG'S NEW GOVERNOR.

FURTHER HONOUR FOR SIR REGINALD STUBBS.

LONDON, June 14th.
His Majesty has conferred the Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George on Sir Reginald Stubbs, Governor-designate of Hongkong.

GERMAN RIGHTS IN CHINA.

LONDON, June 14th.
The German counter-proposal, stating that Germany agrees to the renunciation of German rights and privileges as regards Kiaochow and Shantung, with certain stipulations in regard to compensation.

JAPAN AND THE KOLCHAK GOVERNMENT.

PARIS, June 14th.
The Japanese delegation emphatically denies the American reports that Japan has separately recognised General Kolchak's Government.

JAPAN SIGNS TREATY WITH GERMANY.

PARIS, June 15th.
A Havas message says:—
M. Tsubokawa, Secretary for Foreign Affairs in Russia, asserts that a treaty of alliance was signed between Germany and Japan long before the abdication of the Kaiser, tending to upset the Bolshevik Government.

AUSTRIAN PROTESTS.

VIENNA, June 14th.
There have been Peace Treaty protest demonstrations throughout German-Austria. Particular objection is raised as regards the disposal of the Tyrol.

At a special "protest" session of the Lower Austrian Landtag, speakers declared that the Peace terms were absolutely impossible. The Austrian must mitigate the conditions.

LONDON, June 14th.
The Council of Four has begun the consideration of the Austrian Note and is drafting a reply.

The Council will also interview the Turkish representatives on June 17th.

WEEDON GROSSMITH DEAD.

LONDON, June 14th.
The death is announced of Mr. Weedon Grossmith.

(Mr. W. Grossmith, actor, actor and author was a son of the late Mr. George Grossmith. He exhibited many times as the R.A. and Grosvenor Gallery. He made his first appearance on the stage at the old Prince of Wales Theatre in "Time will tell" in 1885, and has since then been very prominent in theatrical circles.)

SILVER.

LONDON, June 14th.
Silver is quoted at 54½ buyers and sellers, with small offerings. The market is steady.

LONDON, June 15th.
Silver is quoted at 54½ buyers and sellers. There is a scarcity of supplies. The market is quiet.

LONDON, June 17th.
Silver is quoted at 54½ buyers and sellers. The market is steady.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

CHINESE CABLE NEWS.

CHINA AND THE CONSORTIUM.

[BY COURTESY "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS"]

PEKING, June 21st.
The Premier, Kung Hsin-chang, interviewed regarding the Consortium, said that everything depended on the ability of China to form a Chinese Group and to put up her proportion of the money required.

The Government believed that China should enjoy freedom to contract industrial loans.

NO DISTINCTION MADE BETWEEN NORTH AND SOUTH.

The Government had not made any distinction between the North and South. A portion of the Customs surplus, for example, would be paid to the Southern Government.

AN EARLY PEACE EXPECTED.

He expected the resumption of the Peace Conference at Shanghai, and an early peace. The resumption of hostilities was out of the question.

THE BUDGET DEFICIT.

The Eighth Year Domestic Loan was being increased to two hundred million dollars in order to meet the Budget deficit.

THE BOYCOTT A PERSONAL MATTER.

The Government would not interfere with the boycott, which was a personal matter, so long as there was no disturbance.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "HONGKONG CHINESE COMMERCIAL NEWS"]

SHANGHAI CONFERENCE DELEGATES ENTERTAINED.

SHANGHAI, June 21st.
Kung Sum-jarm gave the peace delegates a dinner on June 19th. Chu Kai-kim did not attend.

It has been decided to ask Kong Chai-kim and Wong Yau-ling to proceed to Shanghai to arrange terms first, but the date of their departure is still uncertain.

THE PEKING CABINET.

Regarding the question of the Cabinet, General Luk Wing-ting has replied to Chu Kai-chang recommending that Chien Sun-fan be reinstated.

PEACE WITH GENERAL LUK WING-TING.

Chang Jui-lum has telegraphed to the Central Government asking it to make a separate peace with General Luk Wing-ting.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

THE PARIS CONFERENCE.

Luk Tsing-chang has telegraphed that the date of the signing of the Peace Treaty is near, and that he cannot bear the responsibility of signing unless he has the country's support. Otherwise, he can only resign.

PAYING LUK WING-TING'S ARMY.

The Central Government is willing to give General Luk Wing-ting \$400,000 monthly for payment of the soldiers under his direct control. The money will be handed regularly to his delegate in Peking.

THE 'ON FOOK CLUB.

Kung Sum-jarm is fulfilling all his duties—both foreign and domestic—with such speed as does not meet with the On Fook Club's approval. Therefore, the On Fook Club members are rather cool towards him, and intend sacrificing him.

PRESIDENT'S RESIGNATION WITHDRAWN.

Both the Speakers of the new Parliament have asked Chu Sai-chang to issue another circular telegram, cancelling his resignation. Chu Sai-chang has agreed to do this.

INTERNATIONAL AIR LAW.

The drafting of the International Convention for aerial navigation has been completed.

ARRIVALS.

June 21.

TEAN, Brit. 1,351 tons, from Canton, Capt. A. J. Scott, B. & S. B.L.

TAKSANG, Brit. 977 tons, from Haiphong and Hoihow, Capt. McKinnell, J.M. & Co. C.L.

SHINFOO, Chi. 1,688 tons, from Canton, Capt. R. S. Hassel, Nemaco, B.L.

TAISHUN, Chi. 1,216 tons, from Shanghai, Capt. Westerland, C.M.S.N. Co. Wharf.

FAKU MARU, Jap. 2,767 tons, from Mitsui, Capt. Nami, M.R.K. B.L.

SHIN YUE, Chi. 543 tons, from Wuhu, Capt. Puckert, San Pah Co., U.L.

HAIYANG, Brit. 1,382 tons, from Singapore, Capt. W. Passmore, D.L. & Co. C.L.

KITANO MARU, 4,926 tons, from London, Capt. Yoshitawa, N.Y.K. Wharf.

AGAMEMNON, Brit. 4,481 tons, from Singapore, Capt. Sprott, B. & S. Holt's Bury.

CLEARANCES.

June 21.

LIEN SHING, Brit. 10 a.m., for Saigon, Kung Yuen.

HORN SHELL, Brit. 12 noon, for Balikpapan, Asiatic Petroleum Co.

FUSHIKI MARU, Jap. 8 a.m., for Hongkong, M.B.

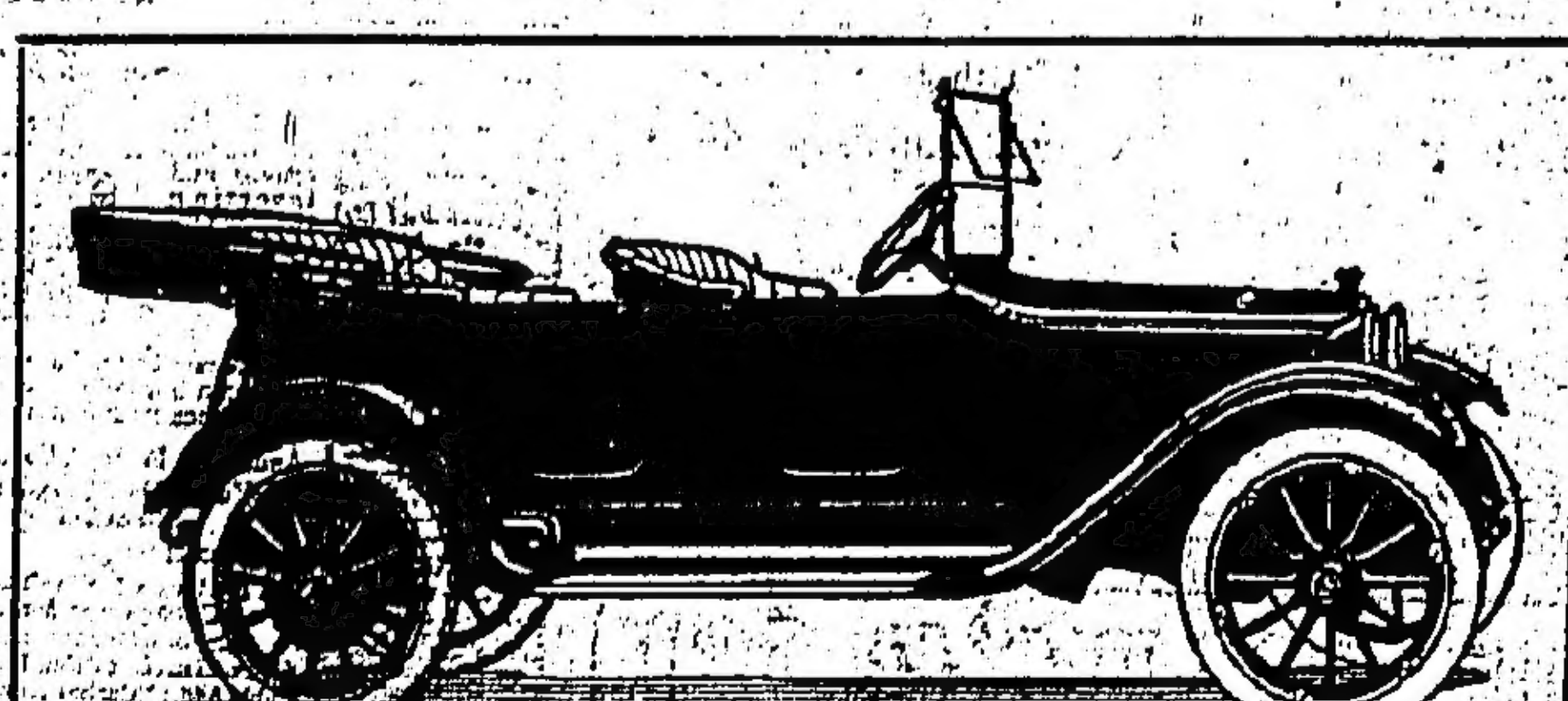
TAKING, Brit. 3 p.m., for Manila and Iloilo, B. & S.

AGAMEMNON, Brit. 3 p.m., for Nagasaki, B. & S.

DODGE BROTHERS MOTOR CAR

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LAWN TENNIS.

HONGKONG TENNIS LEAGUE.

K.C.C. "A" v. CRAIGENGOWER.

This match was played on the K.C.C. ground on Saturday. Craigengower started rather poorly allowing K.C.C. to run up a good lead. The K.C.C. finally won the match by 13 games. Scores—

Abraham and Chunyut (K.C.C.) beat Thompson and Rumlahn, 7-4; beat Bradbury and Pinna, 6-5; beat Crocker and Omar, 9-2; Manley and Linsell (K.C.C.) beat Thompson and Rumlahn, 8-3; beat Bradbury and Pinna, 6-5; beat Crocker and Omar, 6-5; Blackburn and Wyckman (K.C.C.) beat Thompson and Rumlahn, 7-4; beat Bradbury and Pinna, 3-8; lost to Crocker and Omar, 4-7. Totals—K.C.C. "A" 56 games; Craigengower, 43 games.

C.R.C. "A" v. QUEEN'S COLLEGE.

This fixture took place on the C.R.C. courts at Causeway Bay. The C.R.C. were without Ng Sze Kwong. A peculiarity of the match was the frequency of the score 7-3, this occurring in seven out of nine sets. Wong Po Kie and Lo Man Pan were the superior pair, winning all three sets, scoring 21 games against 12. The C.R.C. won by 15 games. Scores—

Wong Po Kie and Choa Man Pan lost to Rumlahn and Yanovich, 5-6; beat Kay and Forster, 6-5; beat Crocker and Ismail, 7-4.

Wong Po Kie and Lo Man Pan beat Rumlahn and Yanovich, 7-4; beat Kay and Forster, 7-4; beat Crocker and Ismail, 7-4.

Yew Man Tsun and Hung Man To lost to Rumlahn and Yanovich, 4-7; beat Kay and Forster, 7-4; beat Crocker and Ismail, 7-4.

Totals: C.R.C. "A" 57 games; Queen's College, 42 games.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE v. WIGWAM.

Played at Causeway Bay yesterday. Queen's College team winning by 41 games. Scores—

Crocker and Ismail, beat Gerkin and Gibson 10-1; Queen's College, lost to Payne and Hicks 8-3; beat James and Thorpe 10-1. Ray and Rumlahn, beat Gerkin and Gibson 10-1; Queen's College, lost to Payne and Hicks 7-4; beat James and Thorpe 7-4.

To Kau and Laing, beat Gerkin and Gibson 6-5; Queen's College, lost to Payne and Hicks 5-6; beat James and Thorpe 7-4.

Totals: Queen's College, 70 games; Wigwam, 29 games.

JUNIOR TENNIS LEAGUE.

TAKOO v. K.C.C. "C"

This fixture took place on the K.C.C. courts. The K.C.C. were the younger players, Wheeler and Taylor displaying promising tennis. Wheeler and Taylor were the only Kowloon pair to beat Aitchison and Lyle. Takoo won by 19 games. Scores—

Wheeler and Taylor (K.C.C.) beat Gray and Grot, 6-5; lost to Stewart and Rodgers, 4-7; beat Aitchison and Lyle, 6-5.

Brown and Green (K.C.C.) beat Gray and Grot, 7-4; lost to Stewart and Rodgers, 1-10; lost to Aitchison and Lyle, 3-8.

De Souza and Finch (K.C.C.) lost to Gray and Grot, 4-7; beat Stewart and Rodgers, 6-5; lost to Aitchison and Lyle, 3-8. Totals—Takoo, 59 games; K.C.C. "C" 40 games.

C.R.C. "C" 88 CO. R.G.A.

This match was played on the C.R.C. courts at Causeway Bay. Talfourd and Davis put up a good show for the R.G.A. but the others

were outclassed. The C.R.C. won by 33 games. Scores—

Geo. Lee and K. L. San beat C.S.M. Fraginell and Gr. Sandell, 11-0; lost to C.Q.M.S. Talfourd and Sergt. Davis, 5-6; beat Br. Amy and Lee-Corpi, Kirby, 5-3.

Mok Hing Kiu and Un Hew Fan beat Fragnell and Sandell, 5-2; beat Talfourd and Davis, 7-4; beat Amy and Kirby, 6-5.

C. F. Lee and J. A. Lam beat Fragnell and Sandell, 9-2; lost to Talfourd and Davis, 5-6; beat Amy and Kirby, 6-5.

Totals: C.R.C. "C" 66 games, 88 Co. R.G.A., 33 games.

ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE BEAT CLUB DE RECREIO.

Played on the Craigengower C. C. courts on Saturday this Junior Tennis League match was won by St. Joseph's College by 19 games. Scores—

S. Sopher and J. Silva (S.J.C.) beat R. and L. Hyndman (Club Recreio), 7-4; beat H. Remedios and F. Soares, 7-4; beat E. Souza and F. Prata, 8-3; M. H. Abbas and O. Ismail (S.J.C.), beat H. Remedios and F. Soares, 8-3; lost to R. and L. Hyndman, 5-6; beat E. Souza and F. Prata, 6-5.

C. A. Goldenberg and S. A. Hamid (S. J. C.), beat E. Souza and F. Prata, 8-3; beat R. and L. Hyndman, 6-5; lost to H. Remedios and F. Soares, 4-7.

Totals St. Joseph's Coll., 59 games; Club de Recreio, 40 games.

CHINESE Y.M.C.A. BEAT CIVIL SERVICE.

In this match the Civil Service Club was at home to the Chinese Y.M.C.A. and lost to the visitors by 41 games. The Y.M.C.A. scores were—10-1; 8-3; 8-3; 6-5; 8-3; 5-6; 8-3; 8-3; 9-2.

Totals: Chinese Y.M.C.A., 70 games; Civil Service, 29 games.

LAWN BOWLS LEAGUE.

TAKOO v. K.C.C.

The latest aspirants to bowling honours, K.C.C. lost at home to the champions on Saturday. K.C.C. only won one rink but on the total heads were only lost by 12, making a very creditable show. Gibson's rink scored heavily 25 to 15, but Wotherspoon's rink (Takoo) retaliated with a similar score against eight, this rink proving the weakness of the home team. Scores—

TAKOO. K.C.C.

Sloan	Oswald	K.C.C.
Bateman	Hyde	
MacLachlan	Simpson	
Hamilton (skip)	Pile (skip)	17
Eldridge	Overy	
Amery	Robinson	
Morrison	Richmond	
Wallace (skip)	Gibson (skip)	25
Muirhead	Davidson	
Grimshaw	Mead	
Russell	Jock	
Wotherspoon (skip)		

Totals. 62 50

CIVIL SERVICE v. POLICE.

Played on the Police greens. The match caused much excitement to the teams partisans. The Police won at two out of three rinks, but thanks to the big win of Stanley's rink, Civil Service won the match by two heads. Scores—

CIVIL SERVICE. POLICE.

Secombe	Blackman	POLICE.
Allan	Field	
Duncan	Kent	
Stanley (skip)	Gordon (skip)	15.
Laing	Grimmett	
Mace	Angus	
Fincher	Cooper	
Bacon (skip)	Grant (skip)	20
Langley	R. Watt	
Roylance	J. Watt	
Hudson	G. Watt	
Foulds (skip)	Gerrard (skip)	21

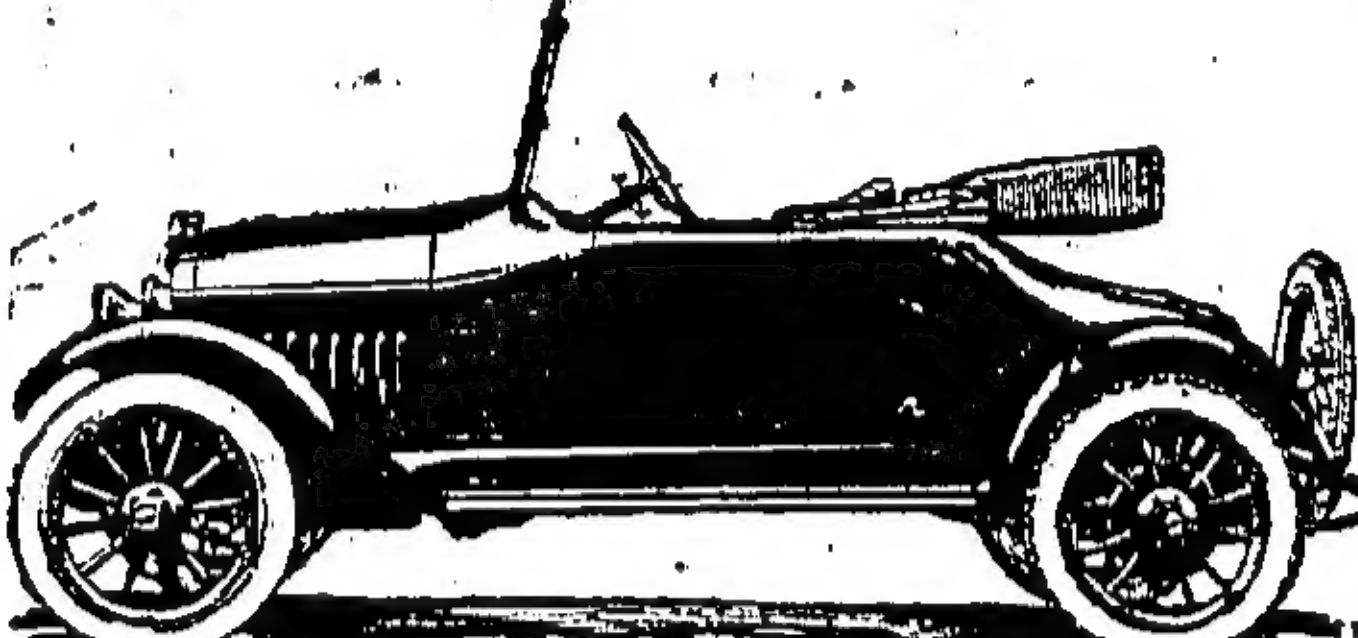
Totals: Civil Service 58; Police R.C. 56.

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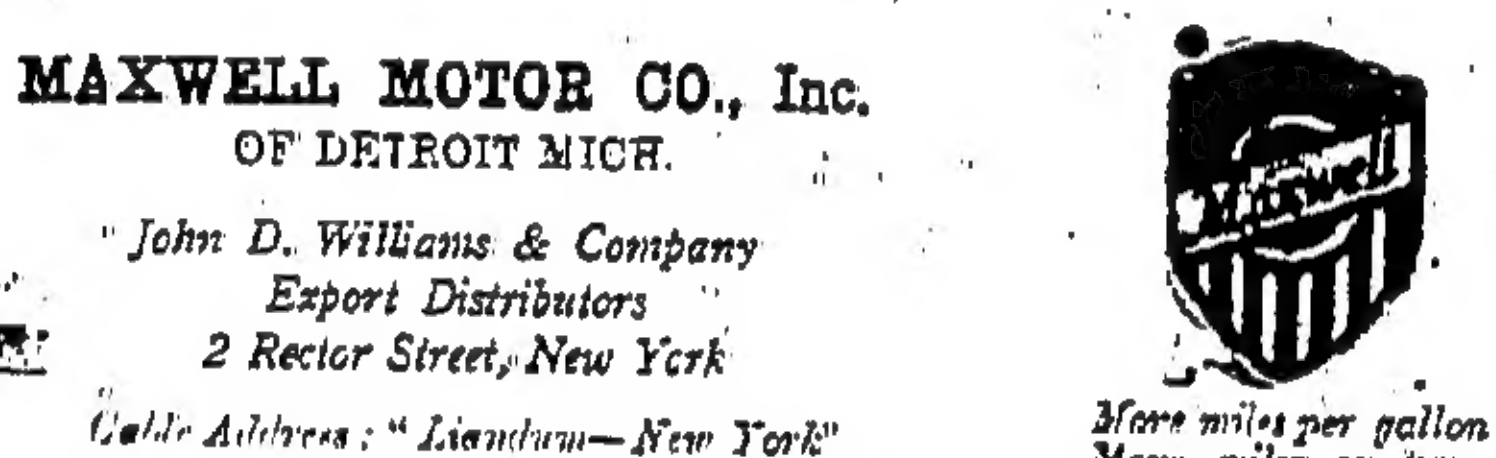
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HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.
Orders issued by Mr. J. W. Franks, D.S.P.R.
No. 2 Company.
Inspector Silva Netto will act as O/C No. 2 Company during the absence on leave of Inspector A.E.S. Alves on leave, to date from 25th June 1919.

THE EMPIRE REVUE COMPANY.

The Empire Revue Company will arrive here in the course of the next few days, and will open their short season at the Theatre Royal on Thursday evening next, June 26, with the exceptional variety entertainment, "A Vaudeville Banquet" to be followed by a series of the latest English and American revue successes.

The opening performance, we are promised, is to be particularly attractive inasmuch that each member of the Company will be seen in his, or her, particular vaudeville specialty, altogether presenting a typical London music-hall bill.

It would be difficult to imagine a more versatile company than this combination. George Ross, the leading comedian, is a famous London artist being described as the "one-man-music-hall." Besides being an exceedingly humorous comedian, Mr. Ross is also a clever instrumentalist. He has established himself as a keen favourite with North China audiences, besides theatregoers of India, South Africa and the Straits which countries he toured previous to his present visit to the East.

Miss Edyth Hyland, a Mezzo soprano, declared to possess a phenomenal voice, will be heard in a selection from her repertoire. This young lady created a great impression in Shanghai where she received an enthusiastic reception each evening. She possesses a charming stage presence which is bound to make her extremely popular with local audiences.

Amongst the numerous talented artists who will appear in "The Vaudeville Banquet" are the following, all of whom are said to be excellent in their particular line of entertainment: Billy and Doris Harley, described as England's representative dancers. Hal, the Australian juggling juggler, Bertie and Benson, in their amazingly clever pot-pourri of foolishness, Alma Waite and Beauty Chorus, in song and dance; Dorothy Sutton and her "Merry Widows"; Hugo Graham, Dorothy Sutton and Company presenting their original one-act sketch "Camouflage"; Dainty Doris, Charming Soubrette and dancer; Wait and "C" in their excruciatingly humorous instrumental number.

"The Vaudeville Banquet" will be presented on Thursday and Friday evenings, to be followed during the season by the successful revue productions "The Follies," "Let's Go" and "Oh Baby!"

Booking opened at Moutrie's this morning where the public are already booking briskly.

THE MISTAKE OF MR. TSAMTSAKOPOULOS.

Mr. Tsamtsakopoulos is a Greek tobaccoist of good reputation. He was obliged by acting as interpreter in Mr. Hutchison's Court on Saturday, in a case in which a Greek subject was charged with opium smuggling on the s.s. "Nera."

The accused had a sesquipedalian name too—a sort of alphabetical centipede of a cognomen—and it worried the newspaper reporters everytime it wriggled across their field of attention. While the case proceeded they put down in their notebooks Mr. Tsamtsakopoulos, and bided their time. Then, when opportunity offered, they approached Mr. Tsamtsakopoulos and asked him how to spell the name of the accused. He thought they wanted his own name, and handed it out to them on the instalment system. That is how it happens that in all the papers of the Colony the name of the innocent interpreter figured as the name of the accused. It must have been a shock to Mr. Tsamtsakopoulos, and the *China Mail* is anxious to put things right for him. Hence this positive and clear statement, in the separate paragraph here following.

Mr. Tsamtsakopoulos was never charged with any offence. No man can charge him with anything worse than having a name bigger than a hippopotamus. May his shadow continue as long.

JAPANESE STABBER JAILED.

The Chief steward of a Japanese ship and another Japanese had a quarrel on June 15. The steward stabbed the other man, and was charged with grievously wounding his compatriot. He informed the Magistrate that he had been drinking at the time.

He was given one month with hard labour.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

Orders issued by Mr. J. W. Franks, D.S.P.R.

No. 2 Company.
Inspector Silva Netto will act as O/C No. 2 Company during the absence on leave of Inspector A.E.S. Alves on leave, to date from 25th June 1919.

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Prices for both Performances \$1.00 & 60 cts.

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